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April 28, 2017

Mr. Greg Cassidy
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
State Remediation Section
Bureau of Land and Waste Management
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Subject: Focused Feasibility Study Work Plan
Bramlette Road Site (VCC16-5857-RP)
400 East Bramlette Road, Greenville, SC

Dear Mr. Cassidy:

In accordance with your agency's correspondence dated February 23, 2016, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC (Duke Energy) is submitting this Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) Work Plan for your review and approval.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 704.497.3627 or at Richard.Powell2@duke-energy.com.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Powell

Richard E. Powell, P.G.
Senior Environmental Specialist

cc: Brett Engard, Anchor QEA of North Carolina, PLLC

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SITE ASSESSMENT,
REMEDIATION &
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Environment

Submitted to
Duke Energy Co
410 S. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, NC 27601

Submitted by
AECOM
Morrisville, NC
60400859

Focused Feasibility Study Work Plan

Former Pine Street MGP Site
Site No. 56553
684 North Pine Street
Spartanburg, SC

Prepared for:



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List of Acronyms

µg/L	Micrograms per liter
ARAR	Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
bgs	Below ground surface
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes
COCs	Constituents of concern
CSM	Conceptual site model
Duke	Duke Energy
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study
FFSWP	Focused Feasibility Study Work Plan
foc	Fraction of organic carbon
ISCO	In situ chemical oxidation
LIF	Laser-induced fluorescence
LUC	Land use control
MAROS	Monitoring and Remediation Optimization System
MCL	Maximum contaminant level
MGP	Manufactured gas plant
MNA	Monitored natural attenuation
PNG	Piedmont Natural Gas Company
PWR	Partially weathered rock
RAO	Remedial action objectives
RBSL	Risk-based screening level
SCDHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Site	Former Pine Street Manufactured gas plant
SVOC	Semi-volatile organic compound
TLM	Tar-like material
VOC	Volatile organic compound
Work Plan	Feasibility Study Investigation Work Plan

Executive Summary

This *Focused Feasibility Study Work Plan* has been developed for the Former Pine Street manufactured gas plant (MGP) facility located in Spartanburg, SC (the Site). The Site has been subjected to numerous assessment and remedial action activities since 2000, which have significantly decreased the overall site risk. Important aspects of the historical assessment and remedial activities have included the following:

- Various site assessment activities investigating soil, groundwater, and surface water have been performed since 2000.
- An extensive excavation event was performed between February 2003 and March 2004 which removed a total of 67,596 tons of soil and debris.
- Human health and ecological risk assessments were performed and approved by South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC).
- In 2006, a Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions was recorded that limited property use and prohibited use of groundwater for drinking or irrigation purposes.
- The onsite creek has shown no impacts from on-site constituents of concern (COCs), most likely due to the low groundwater velocity and biodegradation of dissolved phase contaminants.
- The historical groundwater monitoring indicates that groundwater COC concentrations are decreasing, with the exception of three localized areas in which the groundwater concentration trends are stable.

As outlined in the February 2016 *Feasibility Study Investigation Work Plan*, a supplemental investigation was performed at the Site. The primary objectives of this work were to:

1. Investigate the distribution of residual COCs in the subsurface.
2. Collect data related to biological degradation processes to better evaluate the role of natural attenuation as part of a final remedy.
3. Use this new information to enhance the conceptual site model (CSM) and support a remedial alternatives analysis to be performed in a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS).

To accomplish these goals, the investigation included:

- Delineation of residual mass from historical MGP activities using TarGOST® technology supplemented by soil sample collection and analysis at selected locations.
- Semi-annual groundwater monitoring and an evaluation of COC trends in individual wells (using the SourceDK program tool), as well as an evaluation of the overall groundwater plume dynamics (performed using the Monitoring and Remediation Optimization System (MAROS) software).
- A subsurface microbial organisms study using Bio-Trap® samplers to quantify microbial populations actively contributing to the biodegradation of target COCs.

Based on evaluations of the data collected, the following conclusions were developed:

- Tar-like material (TLM) is present within a narrow horizon below the water table. The zones are generally between 1-3 feet thick and located just above or into the uppermost zone of partially weathered rock (PWR). There are up to three individual areas of remaining TLM over an estimated areal extent of 1,000 square feet with an estimated volume of 1,150 cubic yards.

- Biodegradation of benzene and naphthalene, the primary COCs in groundwater, is occurring. This conclusion is confirmed through evaluating the overall Site wide decreasing COC trends in monitoring wells, geochemical data, and microbial activity and stable isotope analyses.
- The benzene and naphthalene plumes are shrinking and the risk of COC migration is minimal. The overall decreasing trend of the plumes can be linked to microbial degradation. The areas where COCs have been most persistent in groundwater correlate with the areas where TLM was identified using TarGOST®.

It is recommended to evaluate the following remediation alternatives in a Focused Feasibility Study:

1. No action
2. Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) and Land Use Controls (LUCs)
3. Targeted excavation with MNA/LUCs
4. In situ encapsulation/stabilization with MNA/LUCs

1 Introduction

1.1 Scope and Objectives

This Focused Feasibility Study Work Plan (FFSWP) has been prepared on behalf of Duke Energy (Duke) by AECOM to present the results of recent data collection activities and to propose remedial alternatives to be evaluated as part of a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS). The investigation activities were aimed at supplementing existing Site data regarding the efficacy of monitored natural attenuation (MNA) and to evaluate potential remaining source material related to historical manufactured gas plant (MGP) operations. The data gathered and updated conceptual site model (CSM), as described herein, enables the FFS and remedy selection process to move forward for the Site.

1.2 Report Organization

The report is organized as follows:

- **Section 1** describes the scope and objectives, the report organization, and the regulatory setting.
- **Section 2** summarizes the Site background.
- **Section 3** describes the investigation activities and results.
- **Section 4** describes the FFS process.
- **Section 5** identifies and summarizes the potential Remedial Alternatives that are proposed to be evaluated further.
- **Section 6** provides a schedule.
- **Section 7** provides references.

1.3 Regulatory Setting

Remediation efforts for the Site are regulated by SCDHEC under the Voluntary Cleanup Program. During a meeting with SCDHEC on October 22, 2015, Duke and SCDHEC agreed that additional data collection was necessary to properly conduct a FFS. A Feasibility Study Investigation Work Plan was therefore developed and submitted to SCDHEC on February 23, 2016 (AECOM, 2016a). As an approval condition for the Work Plan, SCDHEC stipulated an FFSWP be included as part of the reporting effort. This correspondence is presented as **Appendix A**.

2 Site Background

The Site is a former MGP facility that has been the subject of numerous assessment and remediation activities. These include:

- Removal via excavation of a large extent of source material (approximately 67,596 tons) in the unsaturated and saturated zones.
- Extensive groundwater monitoring since 2004 that has demonstrated decreasing COC concentration trends in most monitoring wells.
- An extensive in-situ chemical oxidation pilot test featuring activated sodium persulfate
- Institution of deed restrictions to prevent development of the Site for uses that would put sensitive receptors at unacceptable risk and prevent use of groundwater for drinking or irrigation purposes.

The Site is located in a predominately commercial and industrial section of Spartanburg, South Carolina, consisting of approximately 7.4 acres that are bounded by North Pine Street (US Highway 176) to the west, Southern Railway System mainline tracks to the north, additional commercial/industrial property to the east, and Linder Road to the south. The site location and general site plan are depicted on **Figures 1** and **2**, respectively. MGP operations were conducted on portions of the Site from the early 1900s to the mid-1950s. All MGP-related equipment was removed from the Site by the early 1960s (AMEC, 2012). Piedmont Natural Gas Company (PNG) presently owns the majority of the former MGP property, and Duke owns an electrical substation situated near the center of the property. Chinquapin Creek originates off-site and generally flows west to east through the center of the Site, eventually converging with Lawson Fork Creek approximately 3,600 feet east of the Site.

Naphthalene and benzene are the primary constituents of concern (COCs) in groundwater. The COCs are present at varying concentrations above the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maximum contaminant level (MCL), or the SCDHEC risk-based screening level (RBSL) in the absence of an established MCL, in localized areas of the Site. The primary risk associated with the Site is the exposure of humans to these localized areas of groundwater and associated soil material. This risk is administratively mitigated through a Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions that was executed by PNG in 2006, prohibiting the use of groundwater for drinking or irrigation without the approval of SCDHEC and restricting property use against residential, agricultural, recreational, child care and elderly care facilities, and schools (AMEC, 2012). The potential for human receptors to be in contact with COCs is unlikely based on the depth at which groundwater and impacted soil material are present (i.e., greater than 8 feet below ground surface). There are no occupied structures within the footprint of known impacts to groundwater, and a screening level ecological risk assessment concluded there were no unacceptable risks associated with the surface water from Chinquapin Creek. Vapor intrusion and groundwater-surface water interaction pose no unacceptable risks or represent incomplete pathways (ENSR, 2008).

Extensive source area remediation was performed by Duke in 2003 and 2004. A total of 67,596 tons of impacted soil and debris were excavated and properly disposed. A groundwater monitoring program was implemented to evaluate post-remediation groundwater quality. The well network has been sampled more than 30 times since 2004, which provides a statistically relevant dataset to evaluate groundwater conditions. A pilot study testing in situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) technology to address COCs in groundwater in the area of monitoring wells MW-13ISOC and MW-13S/D was performed in 2012 and 2013. The pilot study consisted of injecting approximately 12,360 gallons of activated persulfate compound into the subsurface in this area (AMEC, 2014).

A supplemental investigation work plan describing field activities to identify residual MGP-related material was performed under the Feasibility Study Investigation Work Plan in 2016 (AECOM, 2016a). The investigation results and their relevance for preparing a FFS are discussed below.

3 Supplemental Investigation

The Feasibility Study Investigation Work Plan (Work Plan) proposed a multiple lines of evidence approach for evaluating MNA and its suitability as a remedial alternative (AECOM, 2016a). The Work Plan activities focused on answering the following questions to help in this evaluation:

- Are there sufficient and correct microorganism populations present?
- Are microorganisms biodegrading the target COCs?
- Are the groundwater plumes stable or shrinking?

The Work Plan activities were also designed to investigate if residual MGP-related source materials remain on Site, and their nature and extent, if present. A description of the work involved is provided below.

3.1 Groundwater Monitoring

Site groundwater is monitored on a semi-annual basis for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). As part of the Work Plan activities, semi-annual groundwater monitoring was continued with the addition of select geochemical parameters, and the results were presented in groundwater monitoring reports delivered to SCDHEC (AECOM, 2016b; AECOM, 2016c). The results of the 2016 semi-annual monitoring events are also summarized in this report, as the data are important to the groundwater trend analyses and the understanding of current groundwater conditions. The monitoring wells sampled and analyses performed are presented on **Table 1**. Groundwater potentiometric surface contour maps are provided as **Figures 3** and **4**, and COC plume interpretation maps are provided as **Figures 5** and **6**.

3.2 Investigation Activities

In addition to groundwater monitoring, the main data collection and analysis activities performed were:

- The use of Bio-Trap® samplers to quantitatively assess microbial activity in the subsurface and specifically to evaluate if the biological degradation of benzene and naphthalene is naturally occurring.
- The use of the TarGOST® high resolution profiling system to identify and delineate tar-like material (TLM) that may be affecting the timeframe for groundwater remediation by natural attenuation.
- The collection of natural organic carbon and VOC data in saturated soil.
- Trend analysis on individual wells and calculations of bulk plume parameters that allow for the evaluation of mass decay, transport, and migration of groundwater COCs. An analysis of geochemical parameters to evaluate microbial respiration processes was also performed.

3.3 Investigation Results

A summary of the work results is provided below. The methodology and rationale for these activities is presented in the Work Plan (AECOM, 2016a) and is not reproduced herein.

3.3.1 Bio-Trap® Analysis Results

Bio-Trap® samplers were installed in five wells at the conclusion of the April 2016 groundwater monitoring event and were left in place for approximately 6 weeks in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Upon removal from the wells, the traps were sent to the Microbial Insights, Inc. laboratory for analysis. The functional gene analysis (QuantArray®) identified the presence of genes responsible for aerobic and anaerobic benzene and naphthalene biodegradation in all tested samples. In addition, the Microbial Insights, Inc. laboratory compared the functional gene results against their internal database containing over 40,000 samples. This comparison indicated that Site concentrations of functional genes responsible for biodegradation

fell within the 'High' range for many of the analyses. These results demonstrate the presence of active aerobic and anaerobic bacteria capable of biodegrading benzene and naphthalene. The functional gene results are provided in **Appendix B**.

In addition to the functional gene analysis, the Bio-Trap® devices were baited with either the stable isotopes ^{13}C benzene (in wells MW-13S and MW-13D) or ^{13}C naphthalene (in wells MW-18S and ISOC-MW-15D) to allow for positive identification of biodegradation of these target compounds. This analysis demonstrated that ^{13}C was detected in both an inorganic form (i.e., carbon dioxide) and an organic form (i.e., biomass) in each sample. This is important because it demonstrates that both benzene and naphthalene are being completely biodegraded to either carbon dioxide or microbial biomass. **Figure 7** provides a graphical presentation of the percentage of stable ^{13}C benzene/naphthalene isotopes present in biomass. **Figure 8** provides a graphical presentation of the percentage of ^{13}C benzene/naphthalene isotopes present in inorganic carbon. The data presented in each figure are also compared against data in the laboratory's database (several hundred samples) for similar analyses to provide a semi-quantitative (e.g., 'high', 'medium' and 'low') framework of the results. The complete stable isotope analysis results from the Microbial Insights, Inc. laboratory are presented in **Appendix B**.

3.3.2 TarGOST® Results

TarGOST® is a laser-induced fluorescence (LIF) technology specifically developed to evaluate sites impacted with TLM and was selected for use in areas of the Site exhibiting persistent elevated COC concentrations in groundwater. These areas are indicated on **Figures 5** and **6** by COC iso-concentration contours, which are inferred from the most recent groundwater sampling data (AECOM, 2016c).

In July 2016, TarGOST® borings were advanced in the 38 locations shown on **Figure 9**. The initial TarGOST® borings were advanced within central portions of the interpreted groundwater plume. Based on the field-generated responses from these initial borings, subsequent boring locations were selected to identify and delineate potential TLM. TarGOST® points were typically advanced to a depth of 5-feet below zones of apparent TLM (i.e., a positive LIF response) or until refusal, whichever was first. Most points that were advanced to refusal are consistent with the depths historically interpreted as partially weathered rock (PWR), generally around 15 feet below ground surface (bgs).

TarGOST® boring/response logs are presented in **Appendix C**. A relative response for each TarGOST® boring using a green (signal not consistent with TLM), yellow (low range of the limit of detection for TLM), red (TLM) color scheme is shown for each boring on **Figure 9**. TLM was identified within a narrow horizon below the water table in six borings.

The investigation indicated 3 individual areas of remaining TLM over an approximate areal extent of 1,000 square feet with an estimated volume of 1,150 cubic yards. These zones are generally between 1-3 feet thick and located just above or into the uppermost zone of partially weathered rock. Fill or apparent unimpacted material is located above these relatively narrow horizons.

Figures 10 and 11 present cross sections of the Site showing TarGOST® responses at select borings and other relevant data.

3.3.3 Soil Sampling Results

Six saturated soil samples were collected using a Geoprobe® immediately following the TarGOST® data collection event. The soil borings were advanced adjacent to select TarGOST® points, and the soil borings were assigned the same name as the adjacent TarGOST® boring. Four soil samples were collected from discrete locations where TarGOST® data indicated the presence of TLM. These samples (identified as TG01, TG03, TG17, and TG29) were sent to the TestAmerica Nashville laboratory for analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX) and naphthalene by EPA SW-846 Method 8260B. The purpose of these samples was to evaluate the concentration of COCs and corroborate the TarGOST® data with the analytical results. Two samples were also collected from one boring (identified as TG19) located upgradient and outside of the areas where potential TLM was identified by TarGOST®. These samples were sent to the TestAmerica Nashville laboratory and analyzed by ASTM Method D2974 to evaluate the natural fraction of organic carbon (foc) present in saturated soil. The soil data can be used to evaluate the potential effect of remedial alternatives on the longevity of the groundwater plume. The soil sampling locations are shown on **Figure 9** and corresponding analytical results are presented in **Table 3**. Laboratory reports are included in **Appendix D**.

Investigation derived waste (e.g., soil cuttings and decontamination fluids) were contained onsite in sealed and labeled drums until transported offsite for appropriate disposal by a licensed waste disposal contractor. A copy of the waste manifest waste manifest was provided in Appendix C of the October 2016 Report of Groundwater Monitoring (AECOM, 2016c). All TarGOST®

and soil borings were properly sealed with bentonite grout delivered through a tremie pipe from the bottom of the borehole to the ground surface, in accordance with SCDHEC Regulation 61-71, Well Standards.

3.3.4 Groundwater Plume Analyses

Available groundwater data from October 2004 through October 2016 (i.e., benzene and naphthalene concentrations) were imported into the MAROS software program. MAROS was developed as a data evaluation tool to assess overall groundwater plume dynamics such as plume mass, movement, and expansion (bulk plume metrics). The software also provides evaluations of individual well trends using Mann-Kendall trend analysis (GSI Environmental, 2012).

Since historical monitoring events were sometimes inconsistent in the wells sampled over the period of record, the 16 most consistently sampled wells were identified and the data set was used to provide a consistent plume metric calculation. Wells selected for incorporation into the MAROS software are listed in **Table 4**. Bulk plume metric analysis in MAROS includes the calculation of the following parameters:

- Zeroth Moment – Represents the sum of concentrations of all monitoring wells and is an estimate of the total dissolved mass of the plume. The trend of this parameter is also calculated using Mann-Kendall analysis. Decreasing trends of the Zeroth Moment indicate that the overall plume mass is decreasing.
- First Moment – Estimates the location of the plume center of mass. The trend in the change in location of the center of mass is calculated using Mann-Kendall analysis. Decreasing trends of the First Moment indicate that the center of mass is moving closer to the source area location.
- Second Moment – Indicates the distribution of COCs around the center of mass. Two parameters are calculated, which represent spreading parallel (x-direction) and perpendicular (y-direction) to the prevailing groundwater flow direction. Decreasing trends of the Second Moment indicate that the plume extent is shrinking.

Bulk plume metrics were calculated using either saprolite or PWR wells, and the results are summarized in **Table 4**. These results indicate that the plume mass of both benzene and naphthalene are decreasing (Zeroth Moment, **Table 4**). In addition, both the benzene and naphthalene plumes are not moving (First Moment) or spreading (Second X Moment, **Table 4**) in a direction parallel with groundwater flow. Benzene and naphthalene are spreading in the vertical direction (Second Y Moment, **Table 4**) in saprolite wells. The individual well metrics indicate that all of the wells analyzed exhibit stable or decreasing trends for both benzene and naphthalene. The entirety of the MAROS evaluation results are presented in **Appendix E**.

The MAROS results allow for the observation of groundwater/plume trends, but do not yield information regarding relative decay rates for COCs. Therefore, historical groundwater analytical data for benzene and naphthalene were also evaluated from eight saprolite wells and four PWR wells using the SourceDK software, which can calculate first order decay rates from existing data (GSI Environmental, 2004). Wells selected for SourceDK analysis and the results are presented in **Table 5**. The first order decay rates were used to calculate the half-life for benzene and naphthalene in each well. The average half-life for benzene and naphthalene in saprolite wells was 2.2 years and 1.3 years, respectively. The average half-life for benzene and naphthalene in PWR wells was 3.4 years and 26.2 years, respectively. Analysis spreadsheets from the SourceDK software are presented in **Appendix F**.

Inorganic geochemical data collected from eight wells during the October 2016 groundwater monitoring event are presented in **Table 6**. Mann-Kendall trend analysis was performed on geochemical data to investigate trends between changes in geochemical parameters and the extent of dissolved benzene and naphthalene concentrations (as opposed to time). Total iron and alkalinity displayed positive trend correlation to total benzene and naphthalene concentrations, while sulfate displayed a negative correlation. Ferrous iron, ferric iron, and sulfide displayed stable or no discernable trend; a quantitative trend could not be established for nitrate due to a lack of detectable concentrations. Trend analysis worksheets are provided as **Appendix G**.

The trend analysis of the inorganic geochemical data demonstrates the presence and activity of microbial respiration processes, specifically iron reduction and sulfate reduction. Iron reduction respiration processes have been demonstrated to be linked to both benzene (Anderson and Lovley, 1999) and naphthalene biodegradation (Kleeman and Meckenstock, 2011). This process utilizes oxidized iron (ferric; Fe[III]) as the electron acceptor, and creates reduced iron (ferrous; Fe[II]) as a byproduct. Sulfate reduction processes have also been linked to the biodegradation of both benzene (Lovley et al., 1995) and naphthalene (Meckenstock et al., 2000). During this process, sulfate anions are reduced to produce sulfide as a byproduct. The results of the trend analysis are indicative of ongoing natural attenuation processes.

3.4 Data Summary

Key conclusions from the investigation include the following:

- TLM was identified by the TarGOST® system within a confined area west of the substation. The area coincides with monitoring wells that have exhibited lingering groundwater impacts. The material is generally located within a relatively narrow zone (1-3 feet thick) just above or into the uppermost zone of partially weathered rock.
- Saturated soils samples were collected from areas identified as potential TLM and analyzed for COCs. These data indicate the presence of benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene and xylene above EPA regional screening levels in three of the four analyzed samples (Table 3). The distribution and associated COC concentration of the identified material has been defined sufficiently to conduct a FFS.
- Microbial data collected using Bio-Trap® samplers indicate that microorganisms and functional genes known to be responsible for aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation of benzene and naphthalene are present in high range quantities in the subsurface. Thus indicating the Site exhibits favorable conditions to support microbial growth.
- Stable isotope probing performed as part of the Bio-Trap® analysis definitively shows the biodegradation of benzene and naphthalene is occurring.
- The bulk plume mass of benzene and naphthalene is decreasing. The center of mass is not traveling downgradient and horizontal spreading of the plume is minimal.
- Trends of benzene and naphthalene in individual wells are either decreasing or stable.
- Geochemical data are indicative of the presence of iron and sulfate reducing microbial respiration processes.

4 Focused Feasibility Study Approach

Upon the approval of the FFSWP, a FFS will be performed in general accordance with EPA guidance (EPA, 1988; EPA, 1989). The EPA guidance prescribes a step-wise approach to evaluate solutions for site restoration. These include identifying COCs, defining remedial action objectives and remediation goals, the development and screening of different remedial alternatives, and evaluating those alternatives.

4.1 Constituents of Concern

COCs are media-specific chemicals that are present at concentrations that either exceed an established promulgated standard or present an unacceptable risk of exposure to receptors. COCs for soil, groundwater, and surface water are summarized below:

- **Soil COCs:** Impacted soil in the unsaturated zone has been removed from the Site. Existing data indicates there are no soil COCs at the Site.
- **Groundwater COCs:** COCs for groundwater are benzene and naphthalene. Benzene and naphthalene are present in several Site wells and are the only constituents historically detected above promulgated standards. The promulgated standard for benzene is the EPA-established MCL. While there is no MCL for naphthalene, the SCDHEC consistently uses the RBSL as its target for naphthalene; therefore, naphthalene is considered a COC. While the FFS investigation detected ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylenes within zones of saturated soil, these analytes have historically been detected infrequently in groundwater and have never been detected above a promulgated standard. Therefore, they are not considered as COCs.
- **Surface Water COCs:** The evaluation of trends and plume dynamics performed using MAROS and SourceDK indicate COCs in groundwater degrade to concentrations below risk-based remediation goals before reaching Chinquapin Creek. Additionally, historical surface water sampling performed in conjunction with groundwater monitoring events has demonstrated there no COCs in surface water. While there have been trace concentrations of chlorinated VOCs detected in surface water, these analytes were detected upstream of the Site and originate offsite.

4.2 Remedial Action Objectives

Remedial action objectives (RAOs) are the end points which, when obtained, will result in appropriate protection of human health and the environment. A list of proposed RAOs for the Site is provided below:

- **RAO 1:** Prevent ingestion of groundwater containing COCs in excess of applicable drinking water standards.
- **RAO 2:** Restore groundwater concentrations to applicable remediation goals.
- **RAO 3:** Prevent or confirm that groundwater containing COCs do not impact on-site surface water above South Carolina surface water standards

4.3 Remediation Goals

Remediation goals are components of RAOs that are medium and constituent specific numerical values meant to provide an objective metric for when the RAO has been attained. The following remediation goals are proposed:

- Benzene in groundwater – MCL of 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)
- Naphthalene in groundwater – RBSL of 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$

4.4 Evaluation Criteria for Focused Feasibility Study

The EPA guidance prescribes a nine criteria evaluation approach for the screening of remedial alternatives. These are divided into three categories known as Threshold, Balancing, and Modifying criteria.

4.4.1 Threshold Criteria

Threshold criteria are minimum requirements that each remedial alternative must meet. If the alternative cannot meet the threshold criteria then it is not further evaluated as a viable remedy. The threshold criteria and their definition are as follows:

- Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment – Describes how the alternative achieves and maintains protection of human health and the environment.
- Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) – Describes how the alternative complies with ARARs, which are any federal or state standards, requirements, criteria, or limitations that are determined to be applicable to remedial activities.

4.4.2 Balancing Criteria

Balancing criteria are evaluation methods to determine which alternatives meeting threshold criteria are best suited to meet the remedial action objectives. Balancing criteria include the following:

- Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence – Evaluates long-term effectiveness of protection of human health and the environment.
- Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume through Treatment – Evaluates the extent to which COCs are removed and/or destroyed by the alternative.
- Short-term Effectiveness – Evaluates the effectiveness of the alternative in protecting human health and the environment during alternative implementation.
- Implementability – Evaluates feasibility of implementing the alternatives based on technical, administrative, and availability of necessary services.
- Cost – Evaluates the capital and operational costs of each alternative.

4.4.3 Modifying Criteria

Modifying criteria are considered during evaluation of remedial alternatives. Modifying criteria include:

- State Acceptance – Includes SCDHEC's assessment and overall preferences regarding remedial alternatives.
- Community Acceptance – Includes the community's assessment and preference regarding remedial alternatives.

The modifying criteria are evaluated following development of the FFS, thus an evaluation of these criteria will not be included within the forthcoming FFS document, and any further steps such as public comment periods will be identified.

5 Identification of Potential Remediation Alternatives

The following remedial alternatives will be subjected to detailed analysis within the FFS. In situ chemical oxidation and in situ biological remediation technologies will be discussed within the FFS, but will not be subjected to detailed analysis.

5.1 No Action

Leave the site media “as is” with no provision for monitoring or control. Typically this option is used as a baseline to compare to other remediation alternatives.

5.2 Monitored Natural Attenuation and Land Use Controls

It is assumed that, because COC concentrations exceed standards in monitoring wells, a combination of land use controls (LUCs) and groundwater monitoring will be required under each alternative. MNA is a passive approach that monitors the natural degradation or reductions of COCs in groundwater. A typical MNA approach centers on monitoring the geochemistry of the underlying site, and the COC concentrations, to continually evaluate and confirm that the site conditions are supportive of COC degradation. During the implementation phase, a groundwater sampling plan would be developed to monitor remedy performance and to confirm that COC concentrations remain stable or decrease following the implementation of the remedy. Additionally this would also include any implementation of LUCs necessary to protect human health and the environment. Typical LUCs include development restrictions and/or groundwater use restrictions, which are already in place for the Site.

5.3 Targeted Excavation with Monitored Natural Attenuation

Under this scenario, a targeted excavation of TLM would be performed. Then, once the presumed residual source material was removed, non-impacted material would be used for backfilling. MNA with LUCs would then be initiated to evaluate anticipated reductions in groundwater concentrations.

5.4 Encapsulation/Stabilization with Monitored Natural Attenuation

Under this scenario the identified remaining mass would be encapsulated or stabilized using a soil amendment. An amendment would be selected such that it locks the residual source material within the soil matrix and prohibits or limits the ability to be released into the groundwater. Once the stabilization or solidification was completed, MNA with LUCs would be initiated to evaluate anticipated reductions in groundwater concentrations.

6 Schedule

Task Description	Start	Finish
SCDHEC Review and Approval of FFSWP	05/01/2017	07/01/2017
Draft FFS	07/01/2017	08/25/2017
SCDHEC Review of FFS	08/25/2017	09/30/2017
SCDHEC and Duke discussion and selection of remedy	10/01/2017	10/15/2017
Selection of Final Remedy	10/20/2017	10/20/2017

7 References

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Tables

Table 1**Summary of Semi-Annual Groundwater Sampling and Laboratory Analyses****Duke Energy Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina**

Well ID		VOCs	SVOCs	Methane	Nitrogen/ Nitrate	Nitrogen/ Nitrite	Alkalinity	CO ₂	Ferrous Iron	Ferric Iron	H ₂ S / Sulfide	Sulfate
		Laboratory Analyses						HACH® Field Analyses				
Saprolite Wells	MW-1SS	X	X									
	MW-2SS	X	X									
	MW-3SS	X	X									
	MW-10S	X	X									
	MW-11S	X	X									
	MW-12S	X	X									
	MW-13S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	MW-13 ISOC	X	X									
	MW-14S	X	X									
	MW-15S	X	X									
	MW-16S	X	X									
	MW-17S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	MW-18S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	MW-19S	X	X									
Partially Weathered / Fractured Rock Wells	ISOC-4S	X	X									
	ISOC-8S	X	X									
	ISOC-15S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	ISOC-18S	X	X									
	MW-10D	X	X									
	MW-11D	X	X									
	MW-12D	X	X									
	MW-13D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	MW-14D	X	X									
	MW-15D	X	X									
Deep Rock	MW-16D	X	X									
	MW-18D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Partially Weathered / Fractured Rock Wells	ISOC-4D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	ISOC-15D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	ISOC-18D	X	X									

Notes:

•Table excerpted from the Feasibility Study Investigation Work Plan (AECOM, 2016a)

CO₂ - Carbon dioxide

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

H₂S - Hydrogen sulfide

VOCs - Volatile Organic Compounds

SVOCs - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Table 2
Historically Detected Volatile Organics - Method 8260
Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Table 2
Historically Detected Volatile Organics - Method 826
Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Table 2

Historically Detected Volatile Organics - Method 8260B Analytical Results Summary

Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Monitoring Well	Date Sampled	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2-Butanone (MEK)	Acetone	Benzene	Bromomethane	Carbon Disulfide	Chloroform	Chloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Methylene chloride	Naphthalene	n-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	Styrene	Tetrachloroethene	Toluene	Xylenes, total	Gasoline Range Organics*
RBSL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MW-13S	03/20/12	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	6.75	83.3	<5.00	29.9	<250	<250	340	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	115	14	<5.00	<25	510	<5.00	5.45	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	41.4	100	NA
	10/03/12	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	118	<1.00	41.9	<50.0	<50.0	247	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	116	15.9	<1.00	<5.00	714	9.07	7.58	4.15	<1.00	<1.00	32.1	99.9	1,510
	02/27/13	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	143	<20.0	36.1	<1000	<1000	25.7	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	88.3	<20.0	<20.0	<100	2,290	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<1.00	<20.0	<60.0	1,450	
	03/28/13	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	437	<20.0	142	<1000	<1000	34.5	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	124	34.9	<20.0	<100	3,040	44.5	<20.0	21.9	<20.0	<1.00	77.5	277	2,220
	07/30/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	105	<1.00	39.8	<50.0	10	557	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	124	7.88	<1.00	<5.00	2,400	3.12	<1.00	2.22	51.6	<1.00	155	259	4,730
	01/17/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	26.3	<1.00	10.4	<50.0	<5.00	17.1	<1.00	1.38	<1.00	25.5	3.5	<1.00	<5.00	231	1.84	1.39	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	2.89	23.3	313
	07/10/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	53.3	<1.00	20.2	<50.0	<25.0	24.1	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	52.2	7.8	<1.00	<5.00	529	2.93	3.00	1.06	<1.00	<1.00	4.94	51.4	1,020
	01/30/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	38.6	<1.00	15.8	<50.0	<25.0	8.77	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	17.0	5.65	<1.00	<5.00	296	3.36	2.56	1.38	<1.00	<1.00	1.64	18.8	580
	09/16/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	75.6	<1.00	29.4	<50.0	<25.0	30.1	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	57.7	13.4	<1.00	<5.00	494	<1.00	6.00	2.41	<1.00	<1.00	5.11	50.7	1,450
	04/19/16	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	36.6	<1.00	6.5	<50.0	<25.0	8.2	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	16.2	4.9	<1.00	<5.00	432	0.43	2.20	0.76	0.27	<1.00	1.6	14.7	NA
MW-13D	10/20/16	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	59.7	<1.00	18.1	<50.0	<25.0	29.3	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	43.4	10.9	<1.00	<5.00	189	5.36	4.46	1.97	1.5	<1.00	2.99	35	NA
	03/21/12	<1.00	1.61	3.94	<1.00	28	<1.00	2.84	<50.0	<50.0	175	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	75	7.21	<1.00	<5.00	1,420	1.56	8.72	<1.00	29.5	<1.00	263	282	NA
	10/03/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	618	
	02/27/13	<1.00	1.09	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	5.62	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.17	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	9.46	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	07/30/13	<1.00	1.19	1.07	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	01/17/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<100		
	07/10/14	<1.00	1.18	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<25.0	1.70	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	01/30/15	<1.00	1.92	<1.00	12.9	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<25.0	73.3	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	757	1.13	5.16	<1.00	9.03	<1.00	22.8	123	1,060
	09/16/15	<1.00	1.93	3.92	<1.00	13.7	<1.00	1.71	<50.0	<25.0	137	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	50.3	4.05	<1.00	<5.00	964	<1.00	4.32	<1.00	15.5	1.35	65.9	180	989
	04/19/16	<1.00	1.9	2.2	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<25.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100	
MW-13 ISOC	10/20/16	<1.00	1.51	1.88	12.6	1.3	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<25.0	353	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	5.25	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	96.4	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.47	<1.00	8.28	22.7	NA
	03/21/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	98.9	<1.00	30.5	<50.0	<50.0	618	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	63.8	8.68	<1.00	<5.00	1,350	2.76	2.15	<1.00	19.6	<1.00	102	237	NA	
	10/03/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	110	<1.00	43.7	<50.0	<50.0	667	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	328	15.2	<1.00	<5.00	736	3.66	6.64	<1.00	1.59	<1.00	45.4	225	2,180	
	01/23/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	27																						

Table 2

Historically Detected Volatile Organics - Method 8260B Analytical Results Summary

Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Monitoring Well	Date Sampled	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2-Butanone (MEK)	Acetone	Benzene	Bromomethane	Carbon Disulfide	Chloroform	Chloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Methylene chloride	Naphthalene	n-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	Styrene	Tetrachloroethene	Toluene	Xylenes, total	Gasoline Range Organics*	
RBSL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MW-14D	03/21/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.90	<1.00	1.46	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.39	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	32.6	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA		
	10/03/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA		
	02/25/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA		
	07/31/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	NA		
	01/14/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	NA		
	07/10/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	NA		
	01/28/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	NA		
	09/15/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA		
	04/20/16	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	1.3	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA		
	10/17/16	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.9	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<25.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.81	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	25.1	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA	
MW-15S	03/20/12	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	131	<5.00	24.2	<250	<250	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	36.6	20.6	<5.00	<25	1,280	<5.00	7.95	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	24.2	NA	
	10/03/12	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	50.8	<5.00	14.1	<50.0	<50.0	1.72	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	17.2	7.65	<5.00	<25	364	3.4	3.36	2.09	<5.00	<5.00	11.4	NA	
	02/25/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	15.0	<1.00	5.52	<50.0	<50.0	1.01	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	7.66	2.75	<1.00	<5.00	137	1.6	1.01	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.17	NA	
	07/31/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	10.8	<1.00	2.62	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	4.44	1.8	<1.00	<1.00	121	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	NA	
	01/14/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	35.0	<1.00	14.0	<50.0	<25.0	2.88	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	17.8	6.69	<1.00	<1.00	236	4.87	2.56	2.38	<1.00	<1.00	11.0	NA
	07/08/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	21.9	<1.00	8.61	<50.0	<25.0	1.59	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	7.94	4.04	<1.00	<1.00	167	<1.00	1.64	1.67	<1.00	<1.00	3.81	NA	
	01/29/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	32.0	<1.00	13.3	<50.0	<25.0	2.61	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	14.6	7.62	<1.00	<1.00	229	<1.00	3.42	2.51	<1.00	<1.00	9.24	NA	
	09/15/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	19.3	<1.00	5.8	<50.0	<25.0	1.4	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	5.2	1.8	<1.00	<1.00	75.4	<1.00	0.66	0.68	<1.00	<1.00	3.20	NA	
	04/20/16	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	30.4	<1.00	11.5	<50.0	<25.0	2.09	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	11	6.6	<1.00	<1.00	223	5.25	3.55	2.83	<1.00	<1.00	6.89	NA	
	10/17/16	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	183	<1.00	66.4	<50.0	<25.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	146	23.3	<1.00	<5.00	3,190	<1.00	9.65	6.52	<1.00	<1.00	14.2	234	NA
MW-16S	03/19/12	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	158	<10.0	51.9	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	126	21	<10.0	<50.0	3,840	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	19.1	206	NA	
	10/03/12	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	118	<10.0	41.6																				

Table 2
Historically Detected Volatile Organics - Method 8260
Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Table 2

Historically Detected Volatile Organics - Method 8260B Analytical Results Summary

Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Monitoring Well	Date Sampled	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2-Butanone (MEK)	Acetone	Benzene	Bromomethane	Carbon Disulfide	Chloroform	Chloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Methylene chloride	Naphthalene	n-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	Styrene	Tetrachloroethene	Toluene	Xylenes, total	Gasoline Range Organics*
RBSL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	--	--	--	--	700	--	40	--	25	--	--	--	--	5	1,000	10,000	-	
OS-5S	10/05/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	147	<1.00	43.6	<50.0	<50.0	8.80	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	105	21.7	<1.00	<5.00	2,660	<1.00	10.1	6.59	<1.00	<1.00	1.74	80.6	1,600	
	01/23/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	285	2,830	1.27	44	1.79	<1.00	40.6	4.17	1.26	<1.00	<5.00	52.8	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<500		
	02/04/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	239	2,060	<1.00	120	2.86	<1.00	133	2.94	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	32.2	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<500		
	02/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.09	<1.00	1.13	<50.0	519	<1.00	29.8	1.91	<1.00	42.8	4.92	2.5	<1.00	<5.00	43	1.05	1.22	1.19	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	03/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.14	<1.00	73.2	881	1.59	51.4	2.8	<1.00	75.3	5.3	2.31	<1.00	<5.00	226	<1.00	1.1	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	07/30/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	37.4	<1.00	2.4	<1.00	3.5	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	12.8	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	09/12/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	13.1	<1.00	3.65	<50.0	62.2	<1.00	7.07	1.31	<1.00	8.53	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	20.3	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100
	01/16/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	53.0	<1.00	15.8	<50.0	36.3	<1.00	13.6	<1.00	<1.00	4.60	1.84	<1.00	<5.00	198	<1.00	1.13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.18	<100
	07/08/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	53.0	<1.00	15.8	<50.0	25.0	36.3	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	10.8	6.20	<1.00	<5.00	706	5.06	3.83	2.7	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	13.3	628
	01/28/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	11.0	<1.00	3.18	<50.0	25.0	13.8	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.67	1.50	<1.00	<5.00	156	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.24	<100
	09/18/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	51.0	<1.00	15.3	<50.0	25.0	24.2	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	12.7	7.30	<1.00	<5.00	708	<1.00	4.29	2.84	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	14.1	340 H
	04/18/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA		
	10/17/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA		
OS-5E	10/05/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	8.93	<1.00	2.36	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.2	1.21	<1.00	<5.00	166	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	01/23/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	146	<1.00	11.1	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	7.88	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	02/04/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	91.3	<1.00	7.2	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	11.7	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	02/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	1.73	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	2.48	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	03/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100	
	07/30/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	09/12/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	9.8	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100
	01/15/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	07/08/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	01/28/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1													

Table 2

Historically Detected Volatile Organics - Method 8260B Analytical Results Summary

Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Monitoring Well	Date Sampled	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2-Butanone (MEK)	Acetone	Benzene	Bromomethane	Carbon Disulfide	Chloroform	Chloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Methylene chloride	Naphthalene	n-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	Styrene	Tetrachloroethene	Toluene	Xylenes, total	Gasoline Range Organics*	
RBSL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	--	--	--	--	700	--	40	-	25	-	--	--	--	5	1,000	10,000	-	
OS-10E	10/05/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	8.73	<1.00	2.23	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.33	1.21	<1.00	<5.00	213	<1.00	1.04	1.3	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100		
	01/23/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	17.3	<1.00	6.5	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	2.57	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100	
	02/04/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	11.2	<1.00	4.11	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.65	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	02/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	23.2	<1.00	8.44	<50.0	<5.00	15.5	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	41.7	5.7	<1.00	<5.00	351	<1.00	3.18	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	14.3	272
	03/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	29.4	<1.00	9.97	<50.0	<25.0	41.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	35.6	7.22	<1.00	<5.00	576	<1.00	4.92	1.70	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	16.0	843	
	07/30/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	25.9	<1.00	7.3	<50.0	<25.0	42.7	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	52.5	7.19	<1.00	<5.00	393	3.18	4.24	1.29	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	16.8	703	
	09/12/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100		
	10/03/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100		
	01/15/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100		
	02/08/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100		
	01/28/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100		
	09/16/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100		
	04/18/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA	NA			
	10/17/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA	NA		
OS-15S	10/05/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	66.9	<1.00	25.4	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	18.2	8.12	<1.00	<5.00	756	<1.00	5.22	4.83	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	12.4	364	
	01/23/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	17.3	<1.00	6.5	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	69.4	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100	
	02/04/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	11.2	<1.00	4.11	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.65	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	69.8	<1.00	1.9	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	02/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.65	<1.00	1.84	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.84	2.43	<1.00	<1.00	15.1	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100	
	03/27/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	9.08	<1.00	3.61	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	9.08	3.61	<1.00	<1.00	65.1	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100	
	07/30/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.84	<1.00	1.84	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.84	2.43	<1.00	<1.00	46.4	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	09/12/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.84	<1.00	1.84	<50.0	<50.0	23.0	<1.00	<1.00	4.58	<1.00	1.61	2.43	<1.00	<1.00	8.74	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	10/03/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100		
	01/16/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00																			

Table 2
Historically Detected Volatile Organics - Method 8260
Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Monitoring Well	Date Sampled	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2-Butanone (MEK)	Acetone	Benzene	Bromomethane	Carbon Disulfide	Chloroform	Chloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Methylene chloride	Naphthalene	n-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	Styrene	Tetrachloroethene	Toluene	Xylenes, total	Gasoline Range Organics*
		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	700	--	40	--	25	--	--	--	--	5	1,000	10,000	--	
RBSL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	700	--	40	--	25	--	--	--	--	5	1,000	10,000	--	
OS-25S	10/05/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	48.9	<1.00	24.8	<50.0	<50.0	19.8	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	35.6	10.1	<1.00	<5.00	754	<1.00	6.52	2.94	1.24	<1.00	1.32	28.7	796	
	01/23/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	43.2	<1.00	21.7	<50.0	<50.0	17.2	2.21	9.82	<1.00	1.95	29.6	6.96	<1.00	<5.00	656	5.32	4.66	2.35	<1.00	<1.00	2.03	20	457
	02/04/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	21.0	<1.00	7.85	<50.0	62.9	23.9	3.36	21.4	<1.00	<1.00	11.9	3.79	<1.00	<5.00	377	<1.00	2.76	1.3	<1.00	<1.00	2.1	8.04	221
	02/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	21.1	<1.00	2.73	<50.0	<50.0	27.4	<1.00	11.7	<1.00	<1.00	26.6	7.44	<1.00	<5.00	732	2.69	4.8	1.84	<1.00	<1.00	10.1	276	
	07/31/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	41.6	<1.00	20.3	<50.0	<5.00	30.4	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	35.1	9.03	<1.00	<5.00	548	<1.00	5.68	2.07	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	12.9	523	
	09/12/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	60.5	<1.00	29.1	<50.0	<5.00	29.6	<1.00	1.32	<1.00	<1.00	53.0	13.2	<1.00	<5.00	8.50	<1.00	7.13	2.77	<1.00	<1.00	1.06	25.5	581
	01/15/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	47.5	<1.00	26.0	<50.0	<5.00	34.6	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	35.3	10.9	<1.00	<5.00	461	<1.00	5.81	2.69	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	16.3	297	
	07/09/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	52.9	<1.00	26.2	<50.0	<25.0	61.3	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	47.6	14.5	<1.00	<5.00	669	<1.00	8.34	2.25	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	16.4	1,460	
	01/30/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	79.6	<1.00	40.4	<50.0	<25.0	33.8	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	49.2	16.7	<1.00	<5.00	850	9.48	10.1	3.94	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	21.8	1,930	
	09/17/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	65.0	<1.00	31.2	<50.0	<25.0	42.4	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	35.2	16.4	<1.00	<5.00	636	10.0	8.71	3.35	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	13.7	552	
	04/18/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA			
	10/17/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA		
OR-3S	10/04/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	152	<1.00	47.7	<50.0	<50.0	5.06	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	43.7	20.3	<1.00	<5.00	1,670	<1.00	10.9	6.81	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	28.5	690	
	02/27/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.92	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	1.69	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.19	<1.00	<5.00	78.9	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100		
	03/27/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	82.6	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	10.5	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100	
	07/30/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	7.86	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	09/12/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	10/03/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	01/16/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	07/10/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<25.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	02/05/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.73	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<25.0	1.11	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.01	<1.00	<5.00	27.0	1.32	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100
	09/17/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.54	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<25.0	1.83	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	1.38	<1.00	18.5	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	04/18/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA			
	10/17/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA			
OR-3W	10/04/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	62.1	<1.00	22.9	<50.0	<50.0	9.34	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	42.8	9.59	<1.00	<5.00	532	<1.00	3.33	2.86	<1.00	<1.00	3.94	36.4	509	
	02/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	19.1	<1.00	3.91	<50.0	<50.0	1.54	<1.00	1.31	<1.00	<1.00	3.75	2.75	<1.00	<1.00	4.52	1.77	1.18	1.11	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	108
	03/27/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	146	<1.0	<1.00	4.94	1.78	12.1	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100	
	07/30/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	67.8	<1.00	<1.00	1.05	<1.00	2.53	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	09/12/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	86.3	<1.00	<1.00	1.78	<1.00	2.29	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	10/03/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	179	<1.00	<1.00	2.8	<1.00	1.46	<1.00	<1.00	<5									

Table 2

Historically Detected Volatile Organics - Method 8260B Analytical Results Summary

Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Monitoring Well	Date Sampled	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2-Butanone (MEK)	Acetone	Benzene	Bromomethane	Carbon Disulfide	Chloroform	Chloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Methylene chloride	Naphthalene	n-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	Styrene	Tetrachloroethene	Toluene	Xylenes, total	Gasoline Range Organics*		
RBSL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
OR-5W	10/04/12	<1.00	1.05	<1.00	<1.00	52.5	<1.00	25.6	<50.0	<50.0	3.11	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	19.5	6.83	<1.00	<5.00	722	<1.00	2.76	3.54	<1.00	<1.00	1.3	19.9	383		
	02/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	29.1	<1.00	6.98	<50.0	<50.0	1.35	<1.00	1.01	<1.00	3.76	2.76	<1.00	<5.00	657	2.68	1.1	1.6	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.5	<3.00	<100	
	03/27/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	1.81	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.00	1.00	<1.00	<5.00	6.68	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<100		
	07/30/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	155	<1.00	3.79	1.85	<1.00	14.3	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100
	09/12/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	91.5	<1.00	<1.00	1.92	<1.00	11.4	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100
	10/03/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	143	<1.00	<1.00	1.63	<1.00	7.59	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100
	01/16/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	52.5	<1.00	6.59	<1.00	<1.00	5.3	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100
	07/10/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	58.0	<1.00	<1.00	1.64	<1.00	1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100
	01/30/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<25.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<100	
	09/17/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<25.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100	
	04/18/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA			
	10/17/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS			
OR-10S	10/04/12	<1.00	1.05	<1.00	<1.00	71.8	<1.00	27.3	<50.0	<50.0	24.3	<1.00	1.13	<1.00	46.8	10.7	<1.00	<5.00	1,040	<1.00	4.62	3.25	<1.00	<1.00	4.50	62.1	619		
	02/28/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	10.5	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	210	20.6	1.89	27.7	<1.00	4.76	56.8	9.98	<1.00	<5.00	1,580	<1.00	3.33	1.06	<1.00	<1.00	3.45	29.2	<500	
	03/27/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	36.5	<1.00	7.02	<50.0	174	12.8	1.30	16.4	<1.00	4.19	42.5	7.34	<1.00	<5.00	1,480	<1.00	2.38	1.26	<1.00	<1.00	2.43	44.0	<500	
	07/30/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	18.2	<1.00	2.33	<50.0	202	5.51	4.10	17.5	<1.00	6.64	11.5	4.12	<1.00	<5.00	1,780	<1.00	1.57	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	11.1	194	
	09/12/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	25.5	<1.00	4.80	<50.0	132	5.74	<1.00	15.1	<1.00	6.06	10.3	3.58	<1.00	<5.00	1,640	<1.00	1.26	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	13.2	201	
	10/03/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	18.4	<1.00	4.51	<50.0	194	10.1	<1.00	9.69	<1.00	5.46	12.5	3.00	<1.00	<5.00	938	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.07	264	
	01/17/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	63.1	<1.00	22.2	<50.0	38.8	28.6	<1.00	1.08	<1.00	1.67	74.1	11.1	<1.00	<5.00	1,200	2.55	3.04	1.90	<1.00	<1.00	6.11	102	882	
	07/09/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	168	<1.00	63.3	<50.0	<25.0	56.2	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	156	27.9	<1.00	<5.00	2,950	7.40	9.90	5.47	<1.00	<1.00	13.1	217	3,090		
	01/29/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	135	<1.00	46.0	<50.0	<25.0	45.7	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	147	20.3	<1.00	<5.00	2,360	<1.00	6.45	4.17	<1.00	<1.00	14.0	194	1,210		
	09/17/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	157	<1.00	58.5	<50.0	<25.0	38.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	161	24.6	<1.00	<5.00	2,880	8.43	8.00	4.96	<1.00	<1.00	13.4	172	1,270		
	04/18/16	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA				
	10/17/16	NS	NS	NS	NS																								

Table 2

Historically Detected Volatile Organics - Method 8260B Analytical Results Summary

Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Monitoring Well	Date Sampled	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2-Butanone (MEK)	Acetone	Benzene	Bromomethane	Carbon Disulfide	Chloroform	Chloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Methylene chloride	Naphthalene	n-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	Styrene	Tetrachloroethene	Toluene	Xylenes, total	Gasoline Range Organics*
RBSL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ISOC-15S	05/14/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	30.4	<1.00	11.9	<50.0	<25.0	8.93	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	27.4	7.94	<1.00	<5.00	366	<1.00	2.22	1.47	<1.00	<1.00	4.28	31.6	497
	09/14/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	16.3	<1.00	9.53	<50.0	<25.0	8.59	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	21.7	6.71	<1.00	<5.00	96.3	<1.00	1.85	<1.00	<1.00	2.69	19.5	NA	
	04/19/16	<1.00	0.3	0.49	<1.00	26.8	<1.00	10.7	<5.00	<25.0	8	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	34.1	8.6	<1.00	<5.00	754	1.5	2	0.78	<1.00	<1.00	3.3	38.7	NA
	10/18/16	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	20.8	<1.00	13.7	<5.00	<25.0	7.66	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	27.7	7	<1.00	<5.00	176	4.57	2.29	1.39	<1.00	<1.00	2.82	24.7	NA
ISOC-15D	05/14/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	237	<1.00	75.0	<50.0	<25.0	24.5	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	170	35.6	<1.00	<5.00	4,420	<1.00	9.79	9.35	<1.00	<1.00	59.2	312	3,740
	09/14/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	170	<1.00	63.0	<50.0	<25.0	16.4	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	203	29.7	<1.00	<5.00	3,590	<1.00	6.99	5.12	<1.00	<1.00	69.9	413	NA
	04/19/16	<1.00	0.45	0.71	<1.00	211	<1.00	90.8	<5.00	<25.0	14.8	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	197	42.6	<1.00	<5.00	8,970	1.1	9.1	5	2.2	<1.00	69.1	356	NA
	10/19/16	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	335	<10.0	128.0	<500	<250	15	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	235	41.9	<10.0	<50.0	6,850	<10.0	12.3	10.4	<10.0	<10.0	60.2	452	NA
ISOC-18S	05/14/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<25.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	7.66	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	<100
	09/14/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<25.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	143	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA
	04/19/16	<1.00	0.34	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<25.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA	
	10/17/16	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<25.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA	
ISOC-18D	05/14/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	2.81	<1.00	1.03	<50.0	<25.0	10.3	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.49	1.00	<1.00	<5.00	53.2	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	106
	09/14/15	<1.00	1.18	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.82	<50.0	<25.0	40.4	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	8.98	1.44	<1.00	<5.00	111	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA
	04/19/16	0.85	0.89	<1.00	0.34	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<25.0	8.3	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	0.23	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	0.28	NA		
	10/17/16	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<25.00	4.13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA	
DUP-1 (MW-12S)	10/02/12	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA	
DUP-1 (MW-18S)	02/25/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	14.8	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA
DUP-1 (MW-13S)	07/30/13	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	103	<1.00	40.2	<50.0	6.29	558	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	108	7.93	<1.00	<5.00	2,170	3.10	<1.00	2.28	47.5	<1.00	140	235	4,770
DUP-1 (MW-14S)	01/14/14	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	NA	
DUP-A	09/14/15	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<50.0	<50.0	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	3.23	1.09	<1.00	<5.00	37.2	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<3.00	NA
DUP-1 (ISOC MW-4S)	04/19/16	0.3	0.26	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	0.45	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00</						

Table 3
Analytical Summary of Saturated Soil Samples
Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Boring Number	Depth Interval (ft bgs)	Date Collected	Benzene Concentration (mg/kg)	Ethylbenzene Concentration (mg/kg)	Naphthalene Concentration (mg/kg)	Toluene Concentration (mg/kg)	Xylene Concentration (mg/kg)	Fraction Organic Carbon
RSL*	(mg/kg) Protective of Groundwater [MCL Based]		0.0026	0.78	No RSL [No MCL]	0.69	9.90	--
TG01	14-15	07/15/16	ND	0.298	10.1	0.352	0.898	NA
TG03	11-12	07/15/16	0.144	121	2390	10.6	191	NA
TG17	10-11	07/15/16	1.22	3.63	107	0.209	3.86	NA
TG29	13-14	07/15/16	0.108	8.59	220	3.16	14.5	NA
TG19	15	07/15/16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2
TG19	20	07/15/16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2

Notes:

* Source May 2016 EPA published Regional Screening Guidelines

blue highlights indicate detected concentration exceeds the EPA's RSL protective of groundwater

Prepared By/Date:

JJK 2/28/2017

Checked By/Date:

PFF 3/27/17

NA - Not Analyzed

ND - Analyte not detected

mg/kg - milligrams per kilogram

bgs - below ground surface

Table 4
MAROS Analysis Results
Duke Energy Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

INDIVIDUAL WELL METRICS				BULK PLUME METRICS			
Saprolite Wells	Well ID	Mann-Kendall Trend		Moment	Mann-Kendall Trend		
		Benzene	Naphthalene		Saprolite Wells		PWR Wells
	MW-3SS	ND	NT		D	D	D
	MW-10S	D	NT		NT	NT	D
	MW-11S	D	D		S	S	NT
	MW-12S	D	D		I	I	NT
	MW-13S	D	D				S
	MW-13 ISOC	D	D				
	MW-14S	D	D				
	MW-15S	D	D				
Partially Weathered / Fractured Rock Wells	MW-16S	ND	S				
	MW-10D	S	PD				
	MW-11D	D	D				
	MW-12D	S	S				
	MW-13D	D	D				
	MW-14D	D	D				
	MW-15D	D	NT				
	MW-16D	S	S				

Notes:

ND - all samples were below detection limit

D - decreasing

S - stable

NT - no trend

PD - probably decreasing

I - Increasing

PWR - partially weathered rock

Table 5
SourceDK Analysis Results
Duke Energy Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Well ID		First-Order Decay Rate (yr ⁻¹)		Half-life (yr)	
		Benzene	Naphthalene	Benzene	Naphthalene
Saprolite Wells	MW-13S	0.351	0.234	2.0	3.0
	MW-13 ISOC	1.74	1.57	0.4	0.4
	MW-14S	0.357	0.435	1.9	1.6
	MW-15S	0.351	0.349	2.0	2.0
	MW-18S	0.843	0.563	0.8	1.2
	ISOC-4S	0.367	2.18	1.9	0.3
	ISOC-8S	NA	1.51	NA	0.5
	ISOC-15S	0.109	S	6.4	S
	AVERAGE	0.59	0.97	2.2	1.3
PWR Wells	MW-13D	0.284	0.394	2.4	1.8
	MW-14D	S	0.0647	S	10.7
	MW-15D	0.114	0.0105	6.1	66.0
	ISOC-15D	0.434	S	1.6	S
	AVERAGE	0.28	0.16	3.4	26.2

Notes:

PWR - partially weathered rock

yr - year

NA - analyte is below laboratory detection limit

S - unable to calculate decay rate due to stable trend in well

Table 6
Inorganic Analytical Results Summary October 2016
Pine Street MGP Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Monitoring Well	Iron (total) ^{1*}	Ferrous Iron ² (Fe2+)*	Ferric Iron ³ (Fe3+)*	CO ₂ *	Nitrate-Nitrogen	Sulfate*	Sulfide*	Alkalinity, Total (CaCO ₃)
MW-13S	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	<1.00	27	0.45	211
MW-13D	0	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.29	0	0.15	138
MW-17S	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.00	<1.00	48	0.2	85.6
MW-18S	1.31	1.12	0.19	0.00	<0.100	6	0.15	110
MW-18D	0.33	0.12	0.21	0.00	<0.100	50	0.2	85.9
ISOC-4D	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.05	39	0.1	59.9
ISOC-15S	0.33	0.07	0.26	0.00	<0.100	15	0.55	94.8
ISOC-15D	3.40	0.19	3.21	0.00	<0.100	2	0.15	110

Notes: Prepared By/Date: MM 10/28/2016
Concentrations shown in milligrams per liter (mg/L) Checked By/Date: AC 12/9/2016

* = Denotes analysis was performed in the field during sampling

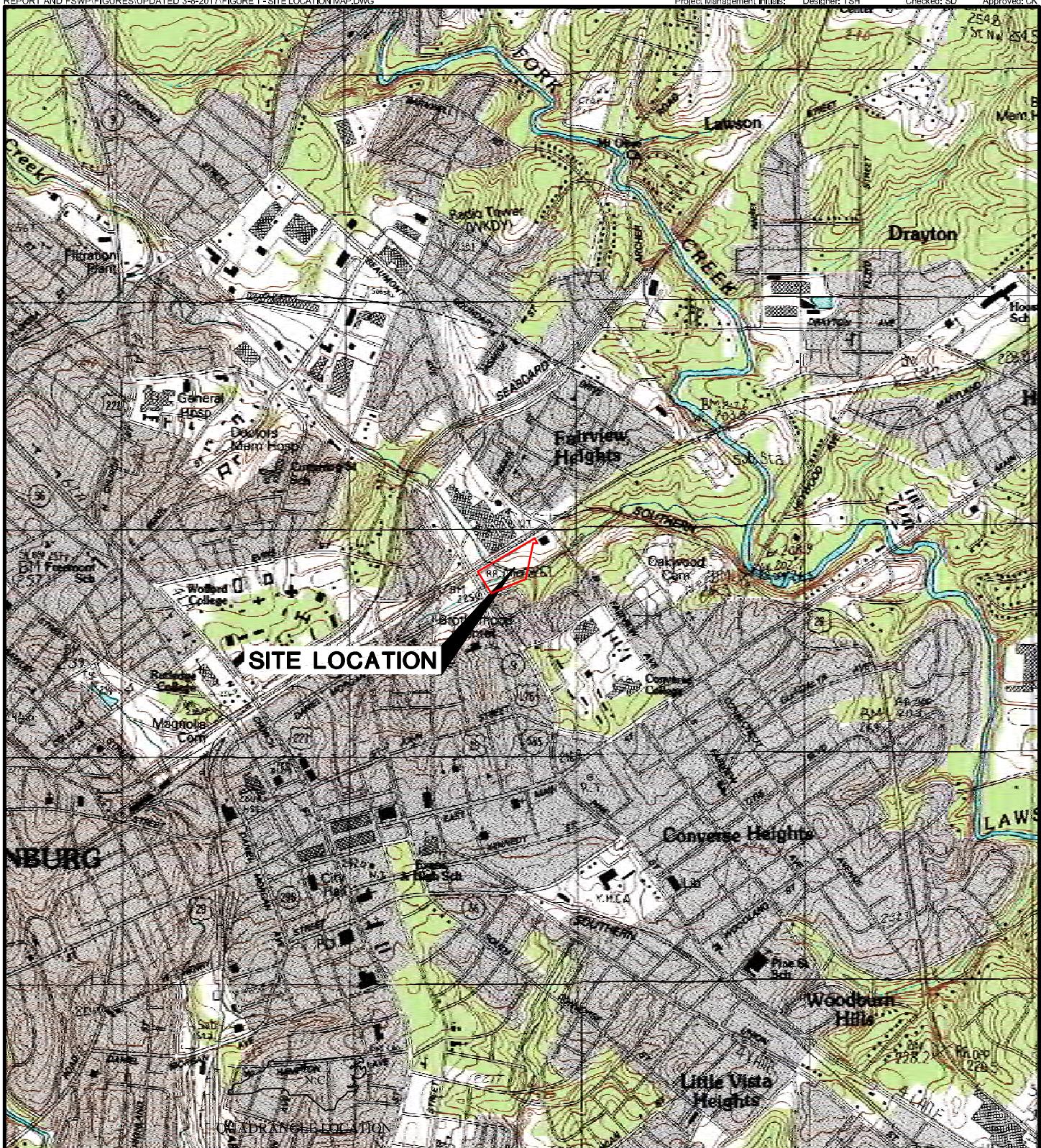
¹ = Total iron measured in field using Hach analyzer to perform USEPA-approved FerroVer Method 8008 adapted from Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater, 15th ed.

² = Ferrous iron measured in field using Hach analyzer to perform Method 8146 adapted from Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater, 15th ed.

³ = Ferric iron calculated as difference between field-measured FerroVer and Ferrous iron results

MW-13S, MW-18S, ISOC-15S, MW-13D and ISOC-15D Iron concentrations diluted at 1:25

Figures

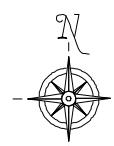


SPARTANBURG, SC – USGS TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

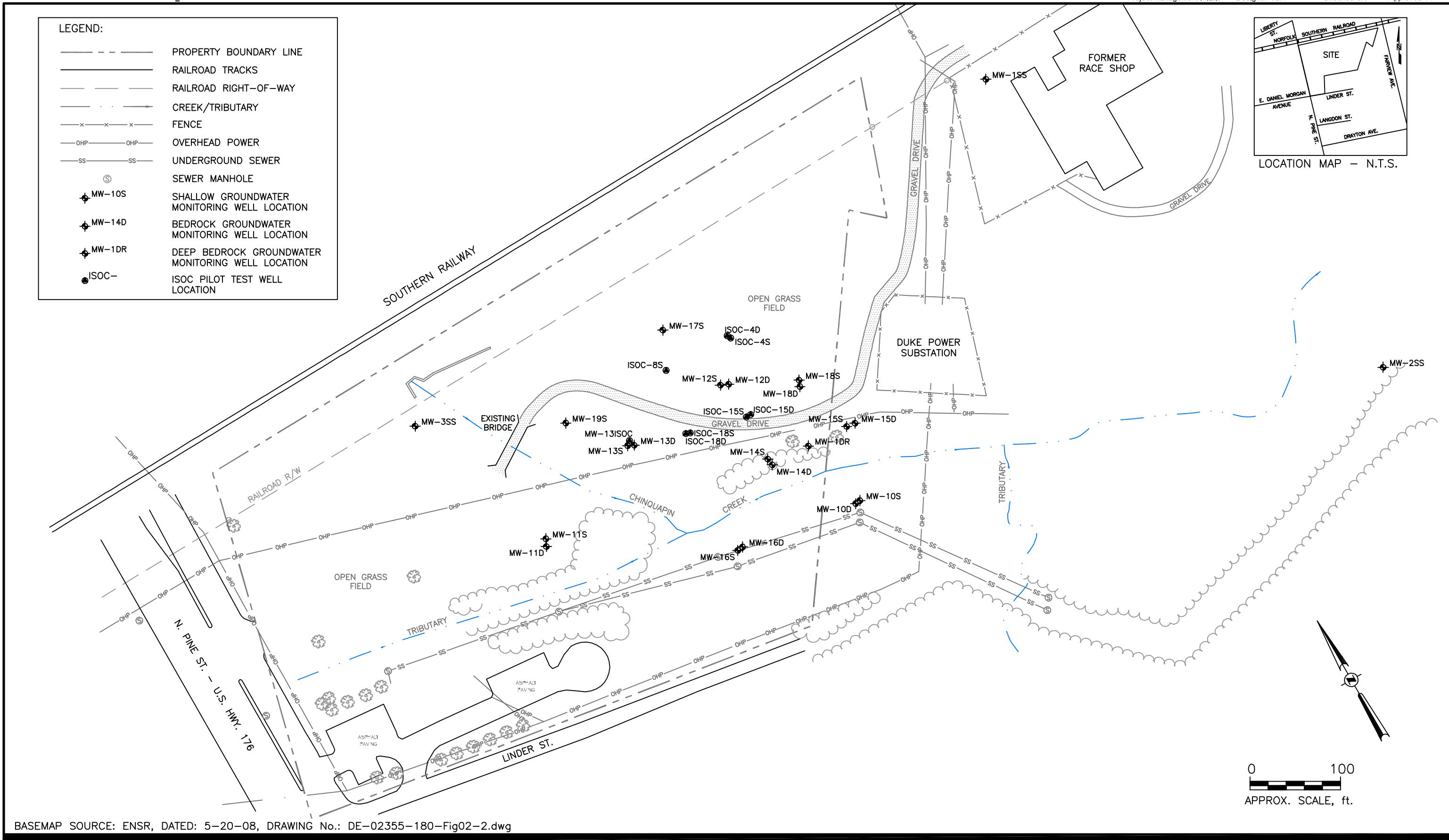
SCALE IN FEET
0 2000

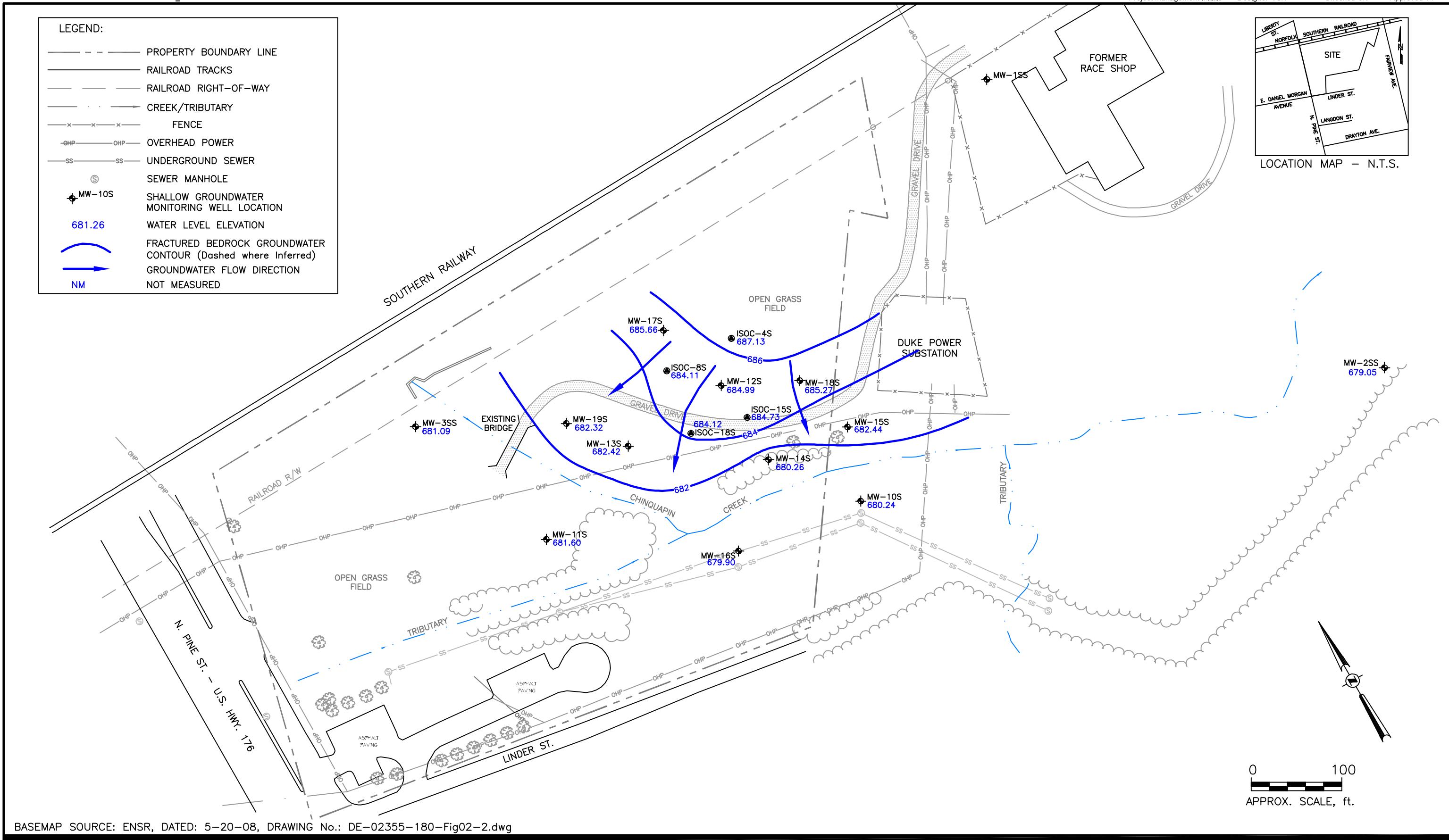


**DATA GAP INVESTIGATION RESULTS AND FOCUSED
FEASIBILITY STUDY WORK PLAN**
DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION-FORMER MGP SITE
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA
Project No.: 60493834 Date: 2016-07-11

SITE LOCATION MAP

AECOM
Figure: 1



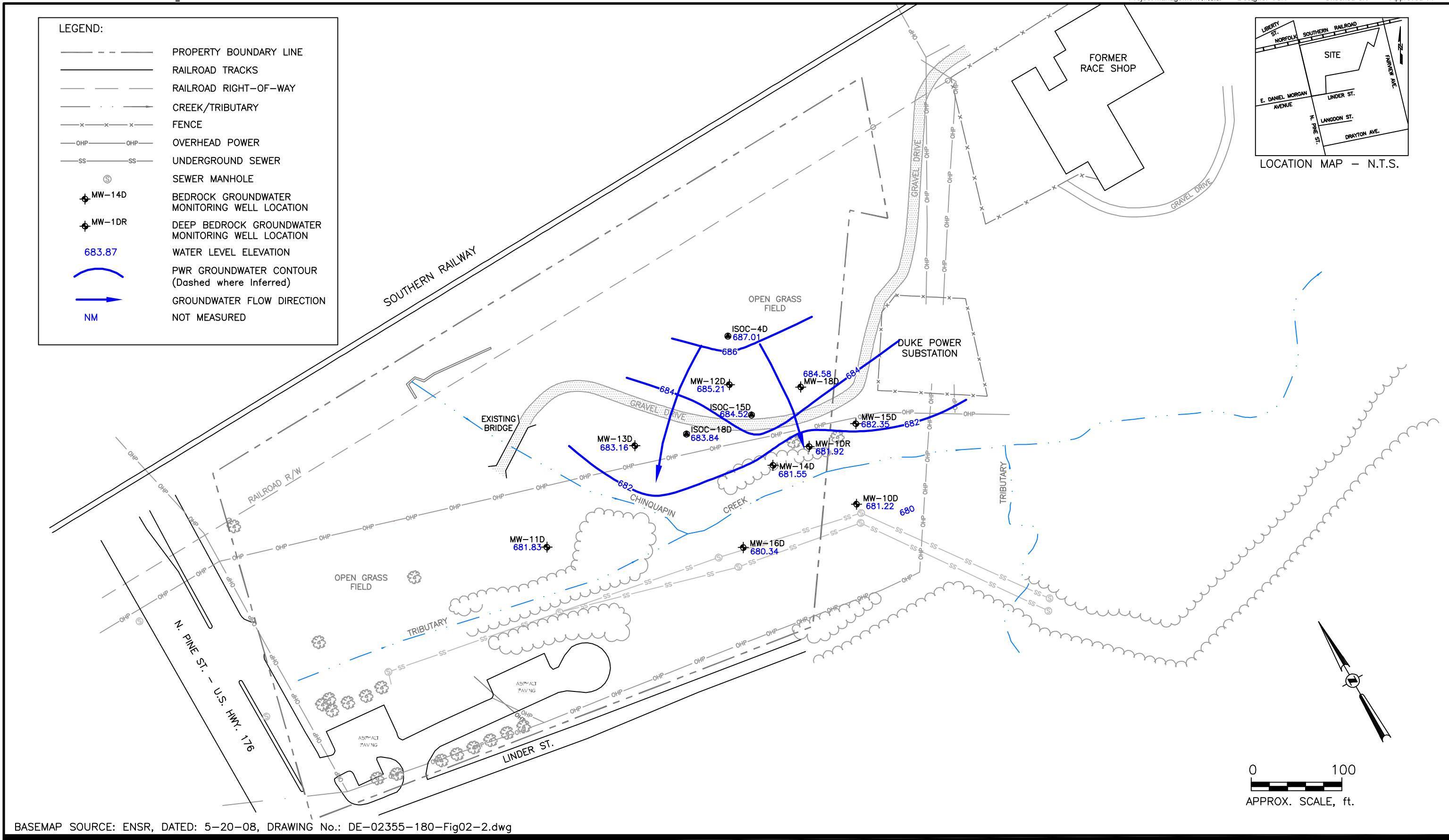


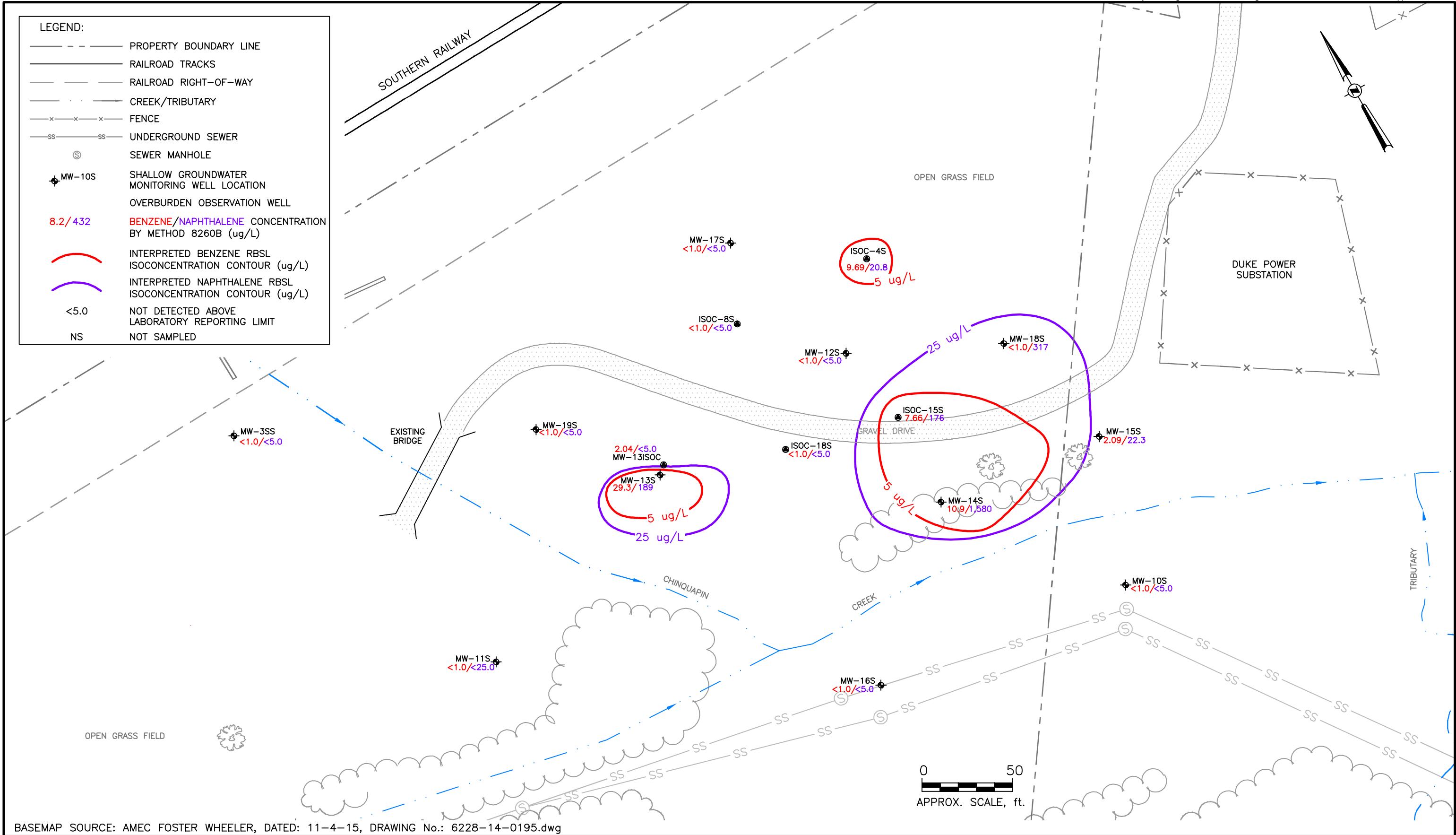
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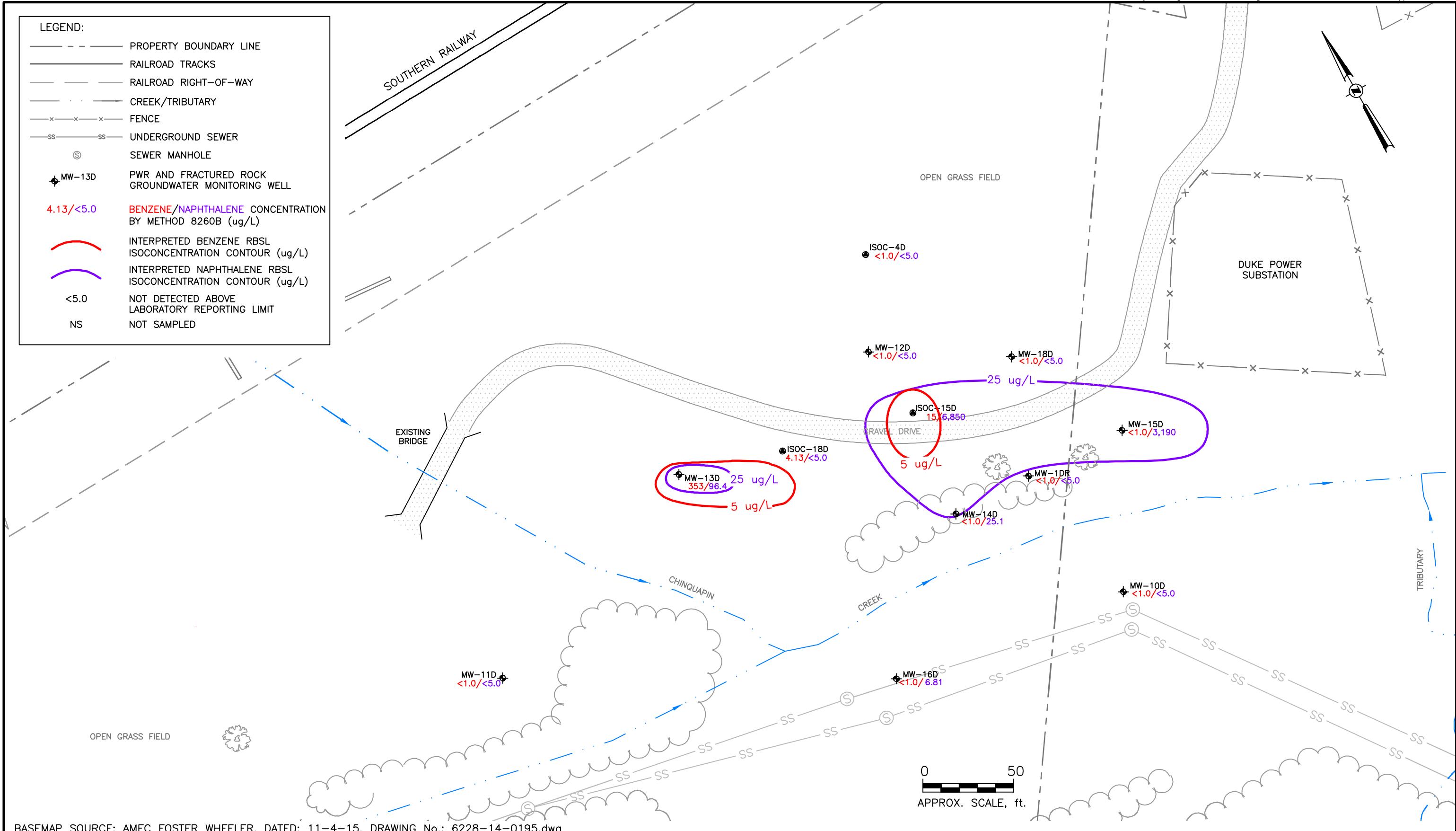
**DATA GAP INVESTIGATION RESULTS AND
FOCUSED FEASIBILITY STUDY WORK PLAN**
DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION-FORMER MGP SITE
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA
Project No.: 60493834 Date: 2016-11-28

GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS IN SAPROLITE WELLS - 10/17/2016

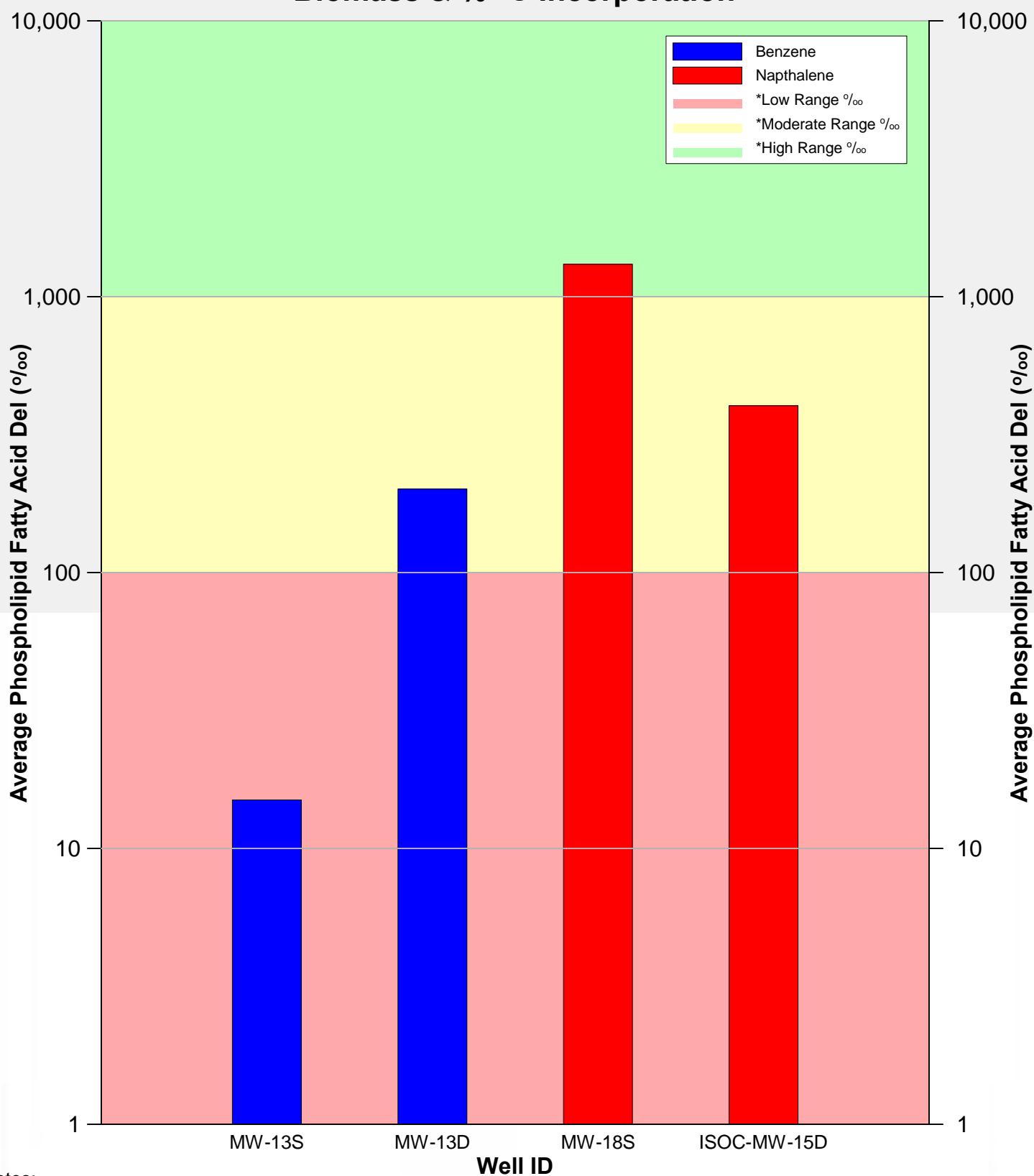
AECOM
Figure: 3



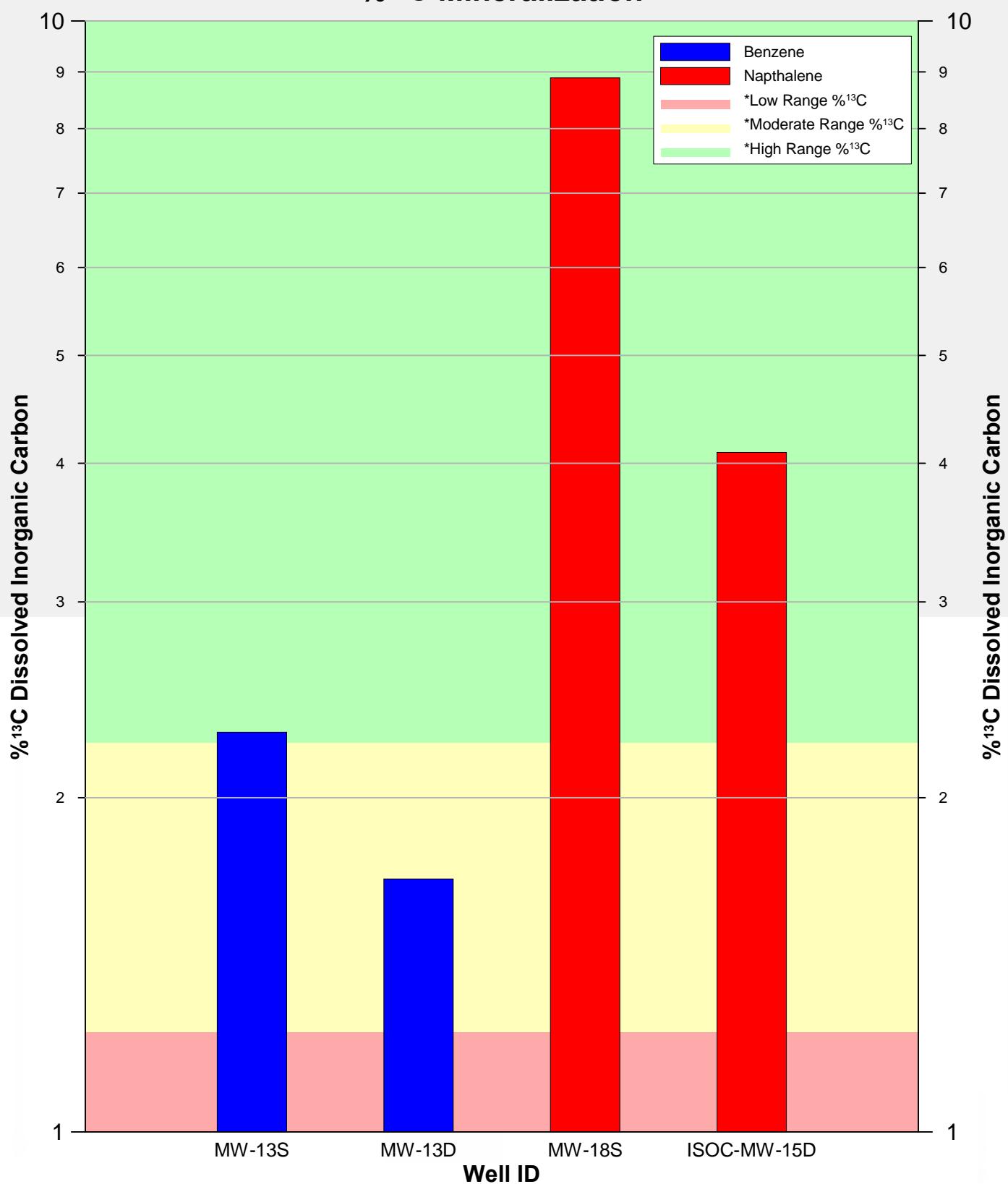




Biomass & %¹³C Incorporation

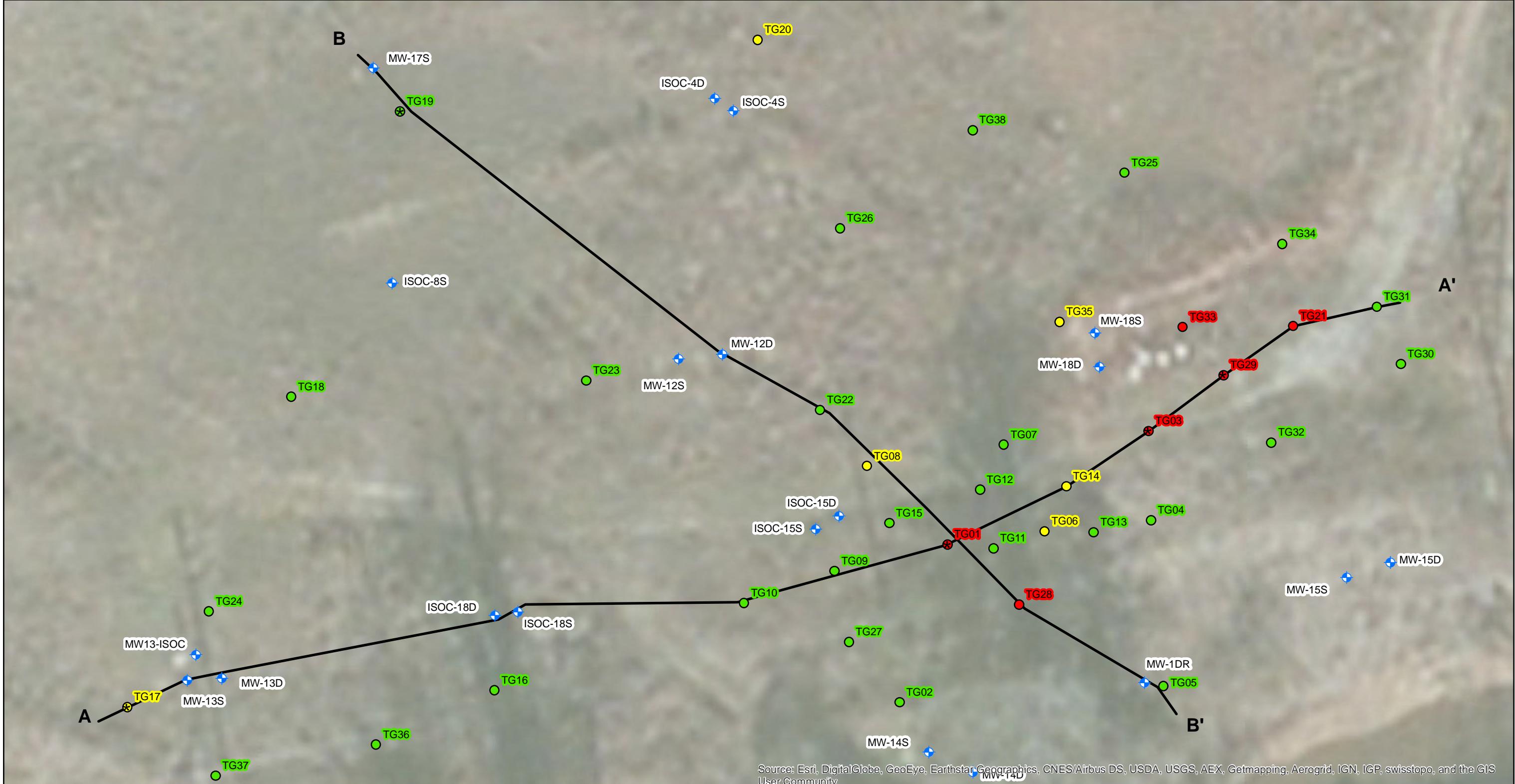


%¹³C Mineralization



Notes:

*Ranges are based on comparison to Microbial Insights, Inc. database



Legend

- Monitoring Well
 - TarGOST Boring (TLM identified)
 - TarGOST Boring (low fluorescent response)
 - TarGOST Boring (fluorescent response not consistent with TL)
 - Soil Sample Collected

— Cross-Section Location

TarGOST Boring Location Map

Duke Energy Corporation- Former MGP Site Spartanburg, South Carolina

1 inch = 20 feet

0 25 50

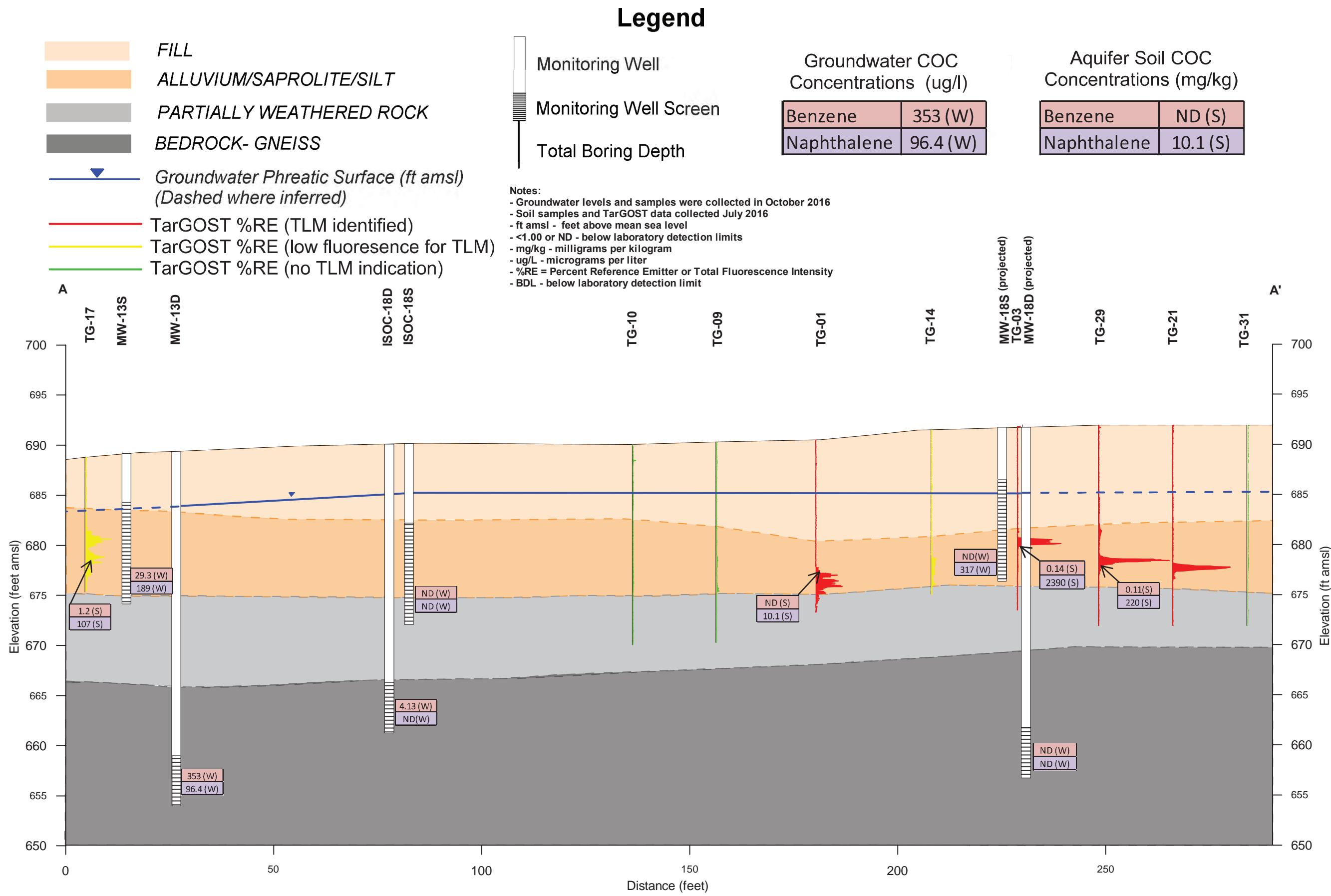
100

January 2017
60402824

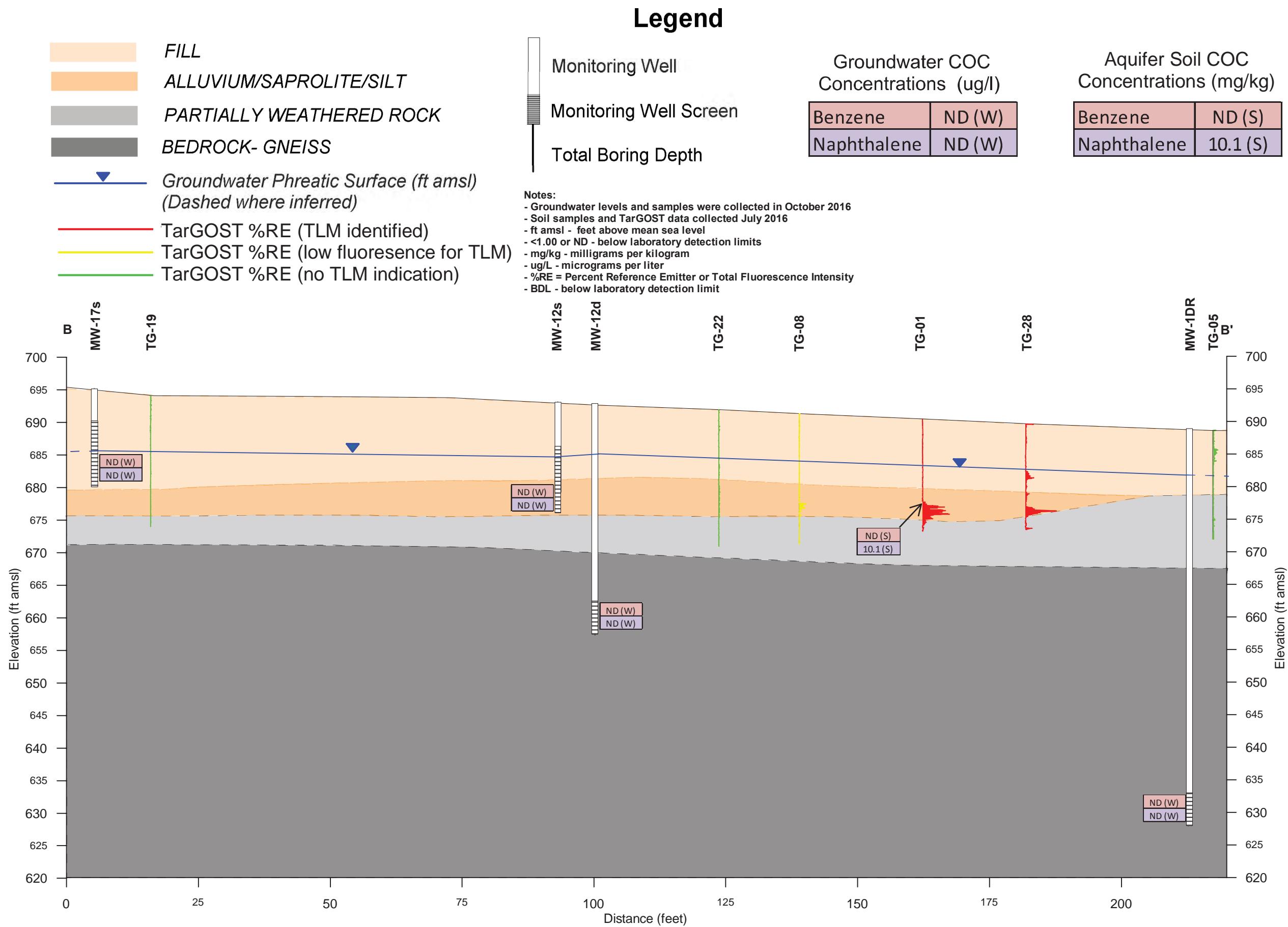
Figure 9



AECOM
Perimeter Park Drive, Suite 400
ville, NC 27560
(9) 461-1100
(9) 461-1415
www.AECOM.com



Cross-Section B-B'



**Appendix A.
South Carolina Department of
Health and Environmental Control
Feasibility Study Investigation
Work Plan Approval**

Rec'd 3/10/16



Catherine E. Heigel, Director

Promoting and protecting the health of the public and the environment

February 23, 2016

Mr. Andrew Shull, P.E.
Duke Energy
PO Box 1006
Mail Code EC13K
Charlotte NC 28201

RE: Spartanburg Pine Street MGP Site
Feasibility Study Investigation Work Plan
Spartanburg County, File 56553

Dear Mr. Shull,

The Department has reviewed the Feasibility Study Investigation Work for the Pine Street Manufactured Gas Plant Site in Spartanburg, South Carolina received on February 12, 2016. The Department has the following comments on the Work Plan:

1. A detailed FS work plan should be submitted upon completion of the investigation. This should include a discussion of remedial action objectives, remedies for evaluation, and evaluation criteria.
2. Remedies in the FS should be evaluated for the 9 criteria outlined in the EPA RI FS guidance. The FFS may focus on a narrowed scope of applicable remedies but must use all the evaluation criteria.

The Department approves the work plan with the above referenced revisions. Please contact the Department at least 5 days prior to the start of field work. If you have any questions or concerns please contact me at (803)898-0747.

Sincerely,

Lucas Berresford
State Remediation Section
Bureau of Land and Waste Management

CC: File 56553
Stephanie Garrett, Region 2 District Office
Gary Stewart

Appendix B. Bio-Trap® Evaluation

REPORT TO:

Reports will be provided to the contact(s) listed below. Parties other than the contact(s) listed below will require prior approval.

Name:

Duke Spartanburg

AECOM

10 Patchwood Dr. Bldg. 6, Ste. 500
Greenville, SC 29605

email:

aaron.council@aecom.com

Phone:

864-234-3032

Fax:

864-234-3069

Project Manager:

Aaron Council

Project Name:

Duke Spartanburg

Project No.:

100493834

INVOICE TO:

For Invoices paid by a third party it is imperative that contact information & corresponding reference No. be provided.

Name:

Company:

Address:

email:

Phone:

Fax:

Purchase Order No.

Subcontract No.

MI Quote No.

*as
same
Ref#*

10515 Research Dr
Knoxville, TN 37932865-573-8188
www.microbe.com

Please Check One:

- More samples to follow
 No Additional Samples

Saturday Delivery

Please see sampling protocol for instructions

Please contact us prior to submitting samples regarding questions about the analyses you are requesting at (865) 573-8188 (8:00 am to 4:00 pm M-F). After these hours please email customerservice@microbe.com.

Sample Information				A		CENSUS: Please select the target organism/gene																									
MI ID (Laboratory Use Only)	Sample Name	13C Compound	Date Sampled	Matrix	PLFA + SIP	DIC	13C Compound Concentration	QuantArray-Petro	EBAC (Total)	APS (Sulfate Reducing Bacteria)	MGR (Methanogens)	MOB (Methanotrophs)	SMMO	DNF (Denitrifiers-niS and niR)	AOB (ammonia oxidizing bacteria)	PW1 (MTBE aerobic)	RMO (Toluene Monooxygenase)	RDEG (Toluene Monooxygenase)	PHE (Phenol Hydroxylase)	NAH (Naphthalene-aerobic)	BSSA(Benzyl Succinate Synthase)	abcA (Benzene Carboxylase)	BCR (Benzoyl coenzyme A reductase)	TBA (TBA monooxygenase)	ETHB (ETBE monooxygenase)	HQMA	add qPCR	RNA (Expression Option)*	Other:		
043NF1	mw-135	Benzene	6-7-16	SIP	X	X	X																								
2	mw-13D	Benzene		SIP	X	X	X																								
3	mw-145							X																							
4	mw-185	Naphthalene		SIP	X	X	X																								
5	ISOC-mw-15D	Naphthalene		SIP	X	X	X																								
Relinquished by:				Received by:		<i>9/8/16</i>																								Date <i>6/8/16</i> 11:30	

In order for analysis to be completed correctly, it is vital that chain of custody is filled out correctly & that all relative information is provided. Failure to provide sufficient and/or correct information regarding reporting, invoicing & analyses requested information may result in delays for which MI will not be liable. * additional cost and sample preservation are associated with RNA samples.

SITE LOGIC Report

QuantArray® Petroleum Study

Contact: Aaron Council

Address: AECOM

10 Patewood Drive
Bldg VI, Suite 500
Greenville, SC 29615

Phone: 864-234-3032

Email: aaron.council@aecom.com

MI Identifier:

043NF

Report Date: 07/29/2016

Project: Duke Spartanburg/60493834

Comments:

NOTICE: This report is intended only for the addressee shown above and may contain confidential or privileged information. If the recipient of this material is not the intended recipient or if you have received this in error, please notify Microbial Insights, Inc. immediately. The data and other information in this report represent only the sample(s) analyzed and are rendered upon condition that it is not to be reproduced without approval from Microbial Insights, Inc. Thank you for your cooperation.

The QuantArray® Approach

Comprehensive evaluation of biodegradation potential at petroleum impacted sites is inherently problematic due to two factors:

- (1) Petroleum products are complex mixtures of hundreds of aliphatic, aromatic, cyclic and heterocyclic compounds
- (2) Even for common classes of contaminants like benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), biodegradation can proceed by a multitude of pathways.

The Petroleum QuantArray has been designed to address both of these issues by providing the simultaneous quantification of the specific functional genes responsible for both aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation of BTEX, PAHs, and a variety of short and long chain alkanes.

Thus, when combined with chemical and geochemical groundwater monitoring programs, the QuantArray allows site managers to simultaneously yet economically evaluate the potential for biodegradation of a spectrum of petroleum hydrocarbons through a multitude of aerobic and anaerobic pathways to give a much more clear and comprehensive view of contaminant biodegradation.

The Petroleum QuantArray is used to quantify specific microorganisms and functional genes to evaluate aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation of the following classes of compounds present in petroleum products:

BTEX and MTBE

Toluene dioxygenase (TOD) and monooxygenase (RMO, RDEG, PHE, TOL) genes for aerobic BTEX biodegradation

Includes MTBE utilizing strain *Methylibium petroleiphilum* PM1 and TBA monooxygenase

Benzylsuccinate synthase (BSS) for anaerobic biodegradation of toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes

Benzene carboxylase (ABC) for anaerobic benzene biodegradation

Naphthalene and PAHs

Includes three groups of naphthalene dioxygenase genes (NAH, NAG, PHN) for aerobic biodegradation

Naphthylmethylsuccinate synthase (NMS) for anaerobic biodegradation of methyl-naphthalenes

Naphthalene carboxylase (ANC) initiates the only known pathway for anaerobic naphthalene biodegradation

Alkanes/TPH

The *n*-alkanes are a substantial portion of petroleum products

The Petroleum QuantArray includes quantification of alkane monooxygenase genes (alkB)

Also includes quantification of alkylsuccinate synthase (assA) genes to evaluate anaerobic biodegradation of alkanes

How do QuantArrays® work?

The QuantArray in many respects is a hybrid technology combining the highly parallel detection of microarrays with the accurate and precise quantification provided by qPCR into a single platform. The key to highly parallel qPCR reactions is the nanoliter fluidics platform for low volume, solution phase qPCR reactions.

How are QuantArray® results reported?

One of the primary advantages of the Petroleum QuantArray is the simultaneous quantification of a broad spectrum of different microorganisms and key functional genes involved in a variety of pathways for chlorinated hydrocarbon biodegradation. However, highly parallel quantification combined with the various metabolic and cometabolic capabilities of different target organisms can complicate data presentation. Therefore, in addition to Summary Tables, QuantArray results will be presented as Microbial Population Summary and Comparison Figures to aid in data interpretation and subsequent evaluation of site management activities.

Types of Tables and Figures:

Microbial Population Summary

- Figure presenting the concentrations of QuantArray target gene concentrations (e.g. toluene dioxygenase) relative to typically observed values.

Summary Tables

- Tables of target population concentrations grouped by biodegradation pathway and contaminant type.

Comparison Figures

- Depending on the project, sample results can be presented to compare changes over time or examine differences in microbial populations for along a transect of the dissolved plume.

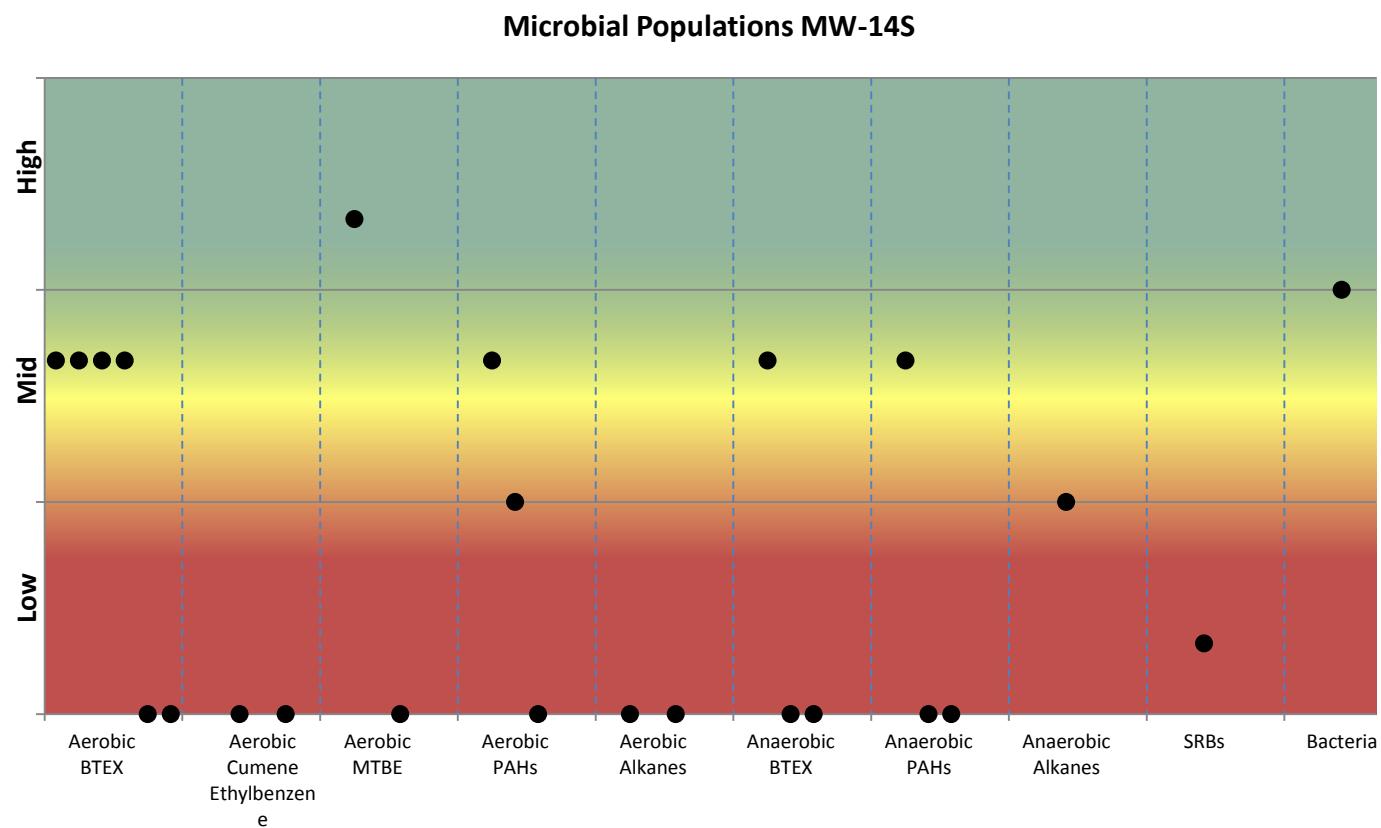
Results

Table 1. Summary of the QuantArray® results obtained for monitoring wells.

Sample Name	MW-14S (cells/bead)	MW-13S (cells/bead)	MW-13D (cells/bead)	MW-18S (cells/bead)	ISOC-MW-15D (cells/bead)
Aerobic BTEX and MTBE					
Toluene/Benzene Dioxygenase (TOD)	1.54E+03	4.84E+02	1.31E+02 (J)	6.08E+02	8.47E+02
Phenol Hydroxylase (PHE)	3.28E+04	1.01E+05	1.50E+05	5.31E+05	2.03E+04
Toluene 2 Monooxygenase/Phenol Hydroxylase (RDEG)	3.84E+04	5.63E+04	3.14E+04	6.97E+05	1.38E+04
Toluene Ring Hydroxylating Monooxygenases (RMO)	2.10E+03	9.00E+03	9.05E+04	2.36E+04	<2.50E+02
Xylene/Toluene Monooxygenase (TOL)	<2.50E+02	1.78E+03	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Ethylbenzene/Isopropylbenzene Dioxygenase (EDO)	<2.50E+02	4.87E+01 (J)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Biphenyl/Isopropylbenzene Dioxygenase (BPH4)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
<i>Methylibium petroleiphilum</i> PM1 (PM1)	2.87E+05	6.30E+05	1.03E+06	2.87E+05	5.51E+05
TBA Monooxygenase (TBA)	<2.50E+02	4.58E+03	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Aerobic PAHs and Alkanes					
Naphthalene Dioxygenase (NAH)	1.82E+04	4.59E+03	2.76E+05	5.31E+04	7.48E+02
Naphthalene-inducible Dioxygenase (NidA)	2.14E+03	<2.50E+02	1.24E+04	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Phenanthrene Dioxygenase (PHN)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	1.97E+03	1.95E+04	<2.50E+02
Alkane Monooxygenase (ALK)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Alkane Monooxygenase (ALMA)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Anaerobic BTEX					
Benzoyl Coenzyme A Reductase (BCR)	4.72E+03	9.83E+05	6.13E+05	5.55E+05	5.48E+05
Benzylsuccinate synthase (BSS)	<2.50E+02	1.42E+04	1.04E+02 (J)	2.00E+03	1.24E+04
Benzene Carboxylase (ABC)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	8.88E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Anaerobic PAHs and Alkanes					
Naphthylmethylsuccinate Synthase (MNSSA)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Naphthalene Carboxylase (ANC)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Alkylsuccinate Synthase (ASSA)	8.24E+02	1.06E+05	6.15E+04	1.01E+04	3.98E+05
Other					
Total Eubacteria (EBAC)	5.07E+05	1.23E+06	3.66E+06	1.84E+06	1.10E+06
Sulfate Reducing Bacteria (APS)	1.97E+01 (J)	9.46E+05	1.98E+06	1.41E+03	9.57E+05

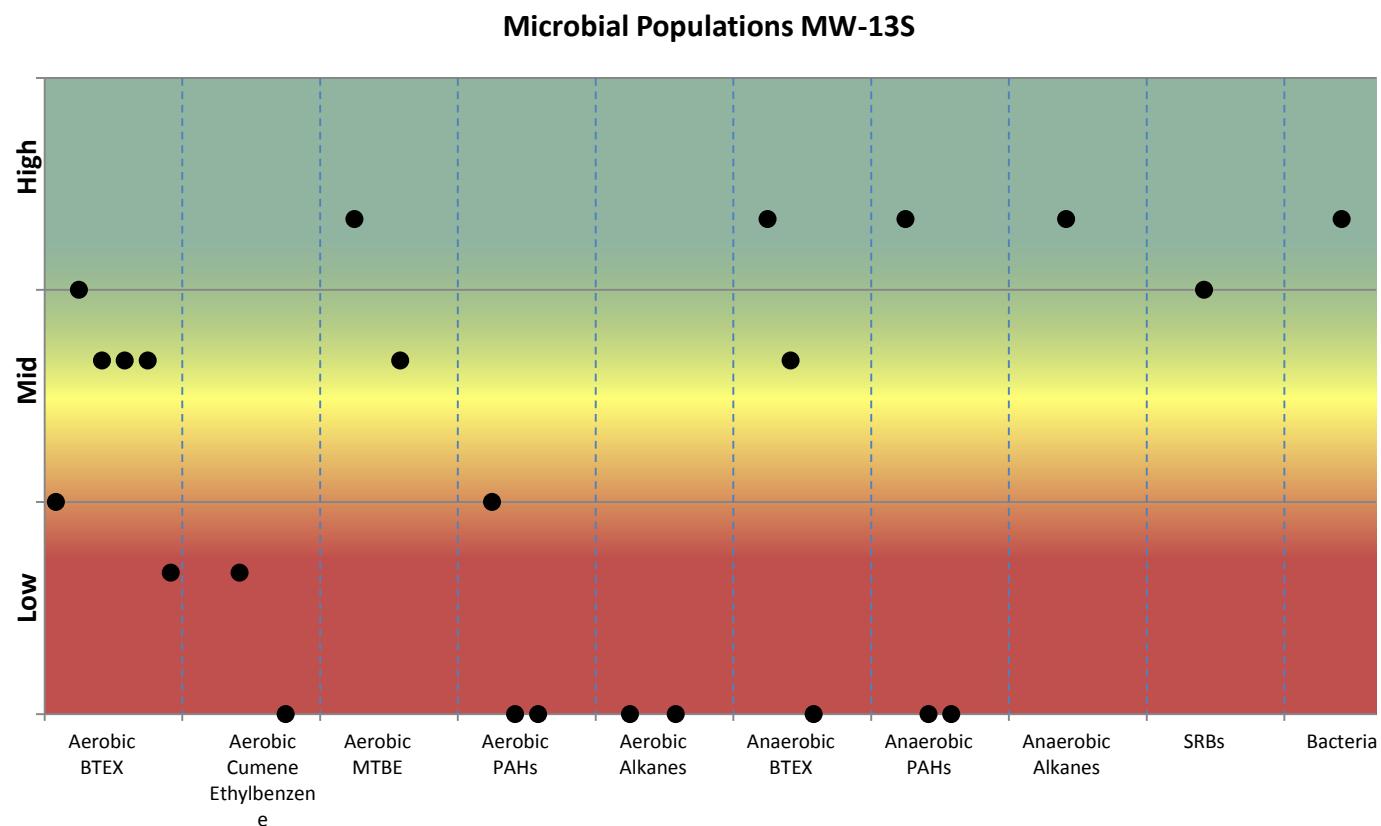
Legend: NA = Not Analyzed NS = Not Sampled J = Estimated gene copies below PQL but above LQL I = Inhibited < = Result not detected

Figure 1. Microbial population summary to aid in evaluating potential pathways and biodegradation of specific contaminants.



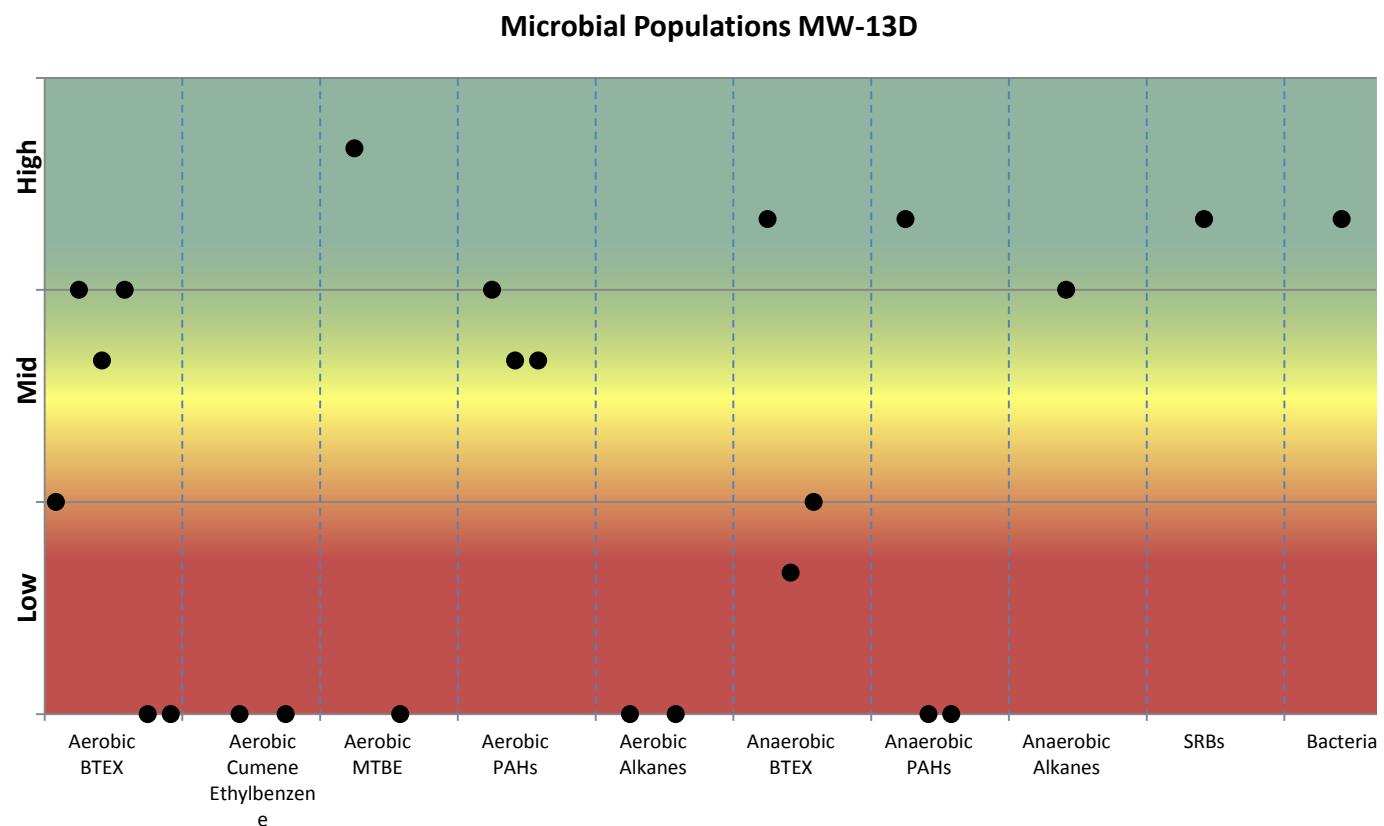
Aerobic		Anaerobic	
BTEX	TOD, PHE, RDEG, RMO, TOL, EDO	BTEX	BCR, BSS, ABC
Cumene, Ethylbenzene	EDO, BPH4	Naphthalene/Methylnaphthalene	BCR, MNSSA, ANC
MTBE/TBA	PM1, TBA	Alkanes	assA
Naphthalene	NAH, NidA		
Phenanthrene	PHN		
Alkanes	ALK, ALMA		

Figure 2. Microbial population summary to aid in evaluating potential pathways and biodegradation of specific contaminants.



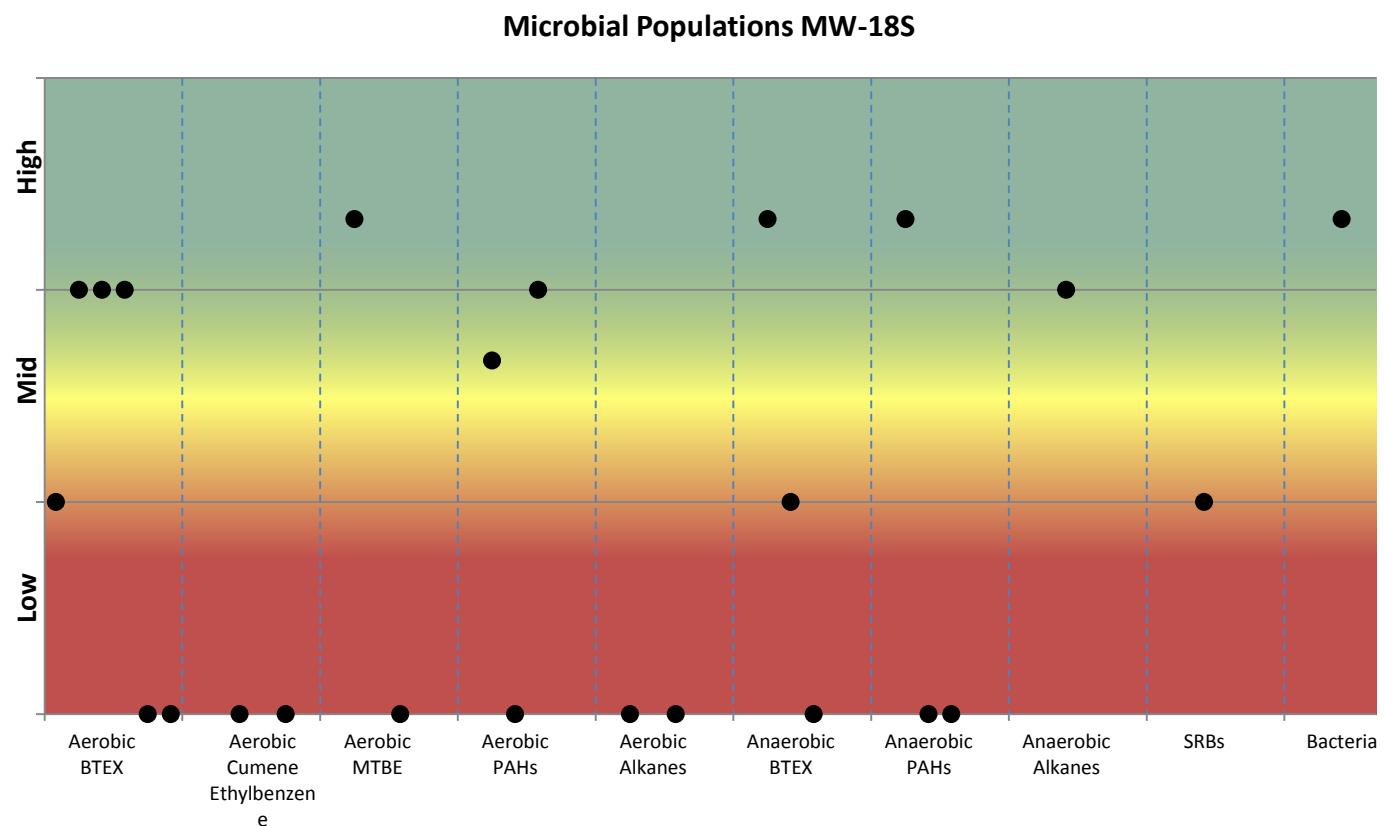
Aerobic		Anaerobic	
BTEX	TOD, PHE, RDEG, RMO, TOL, EDO	BTEX	BCR, BSS, ABC
Cumene, Ethylbenzene	EDO, BPH4	Naphthalene/Methylnaphthalene	BCR, MNSSA, ANC
MTBE/TBA	PM1, TBA	Alkanes	assA
Naphthalene	NAH, NidA		
Phenanthrene	PHN		
Alkanes	ALK, ALMA		

Figure 3. Microbial population summary to aid in evaluating potential pathways and biodegradation of specific contaminants.



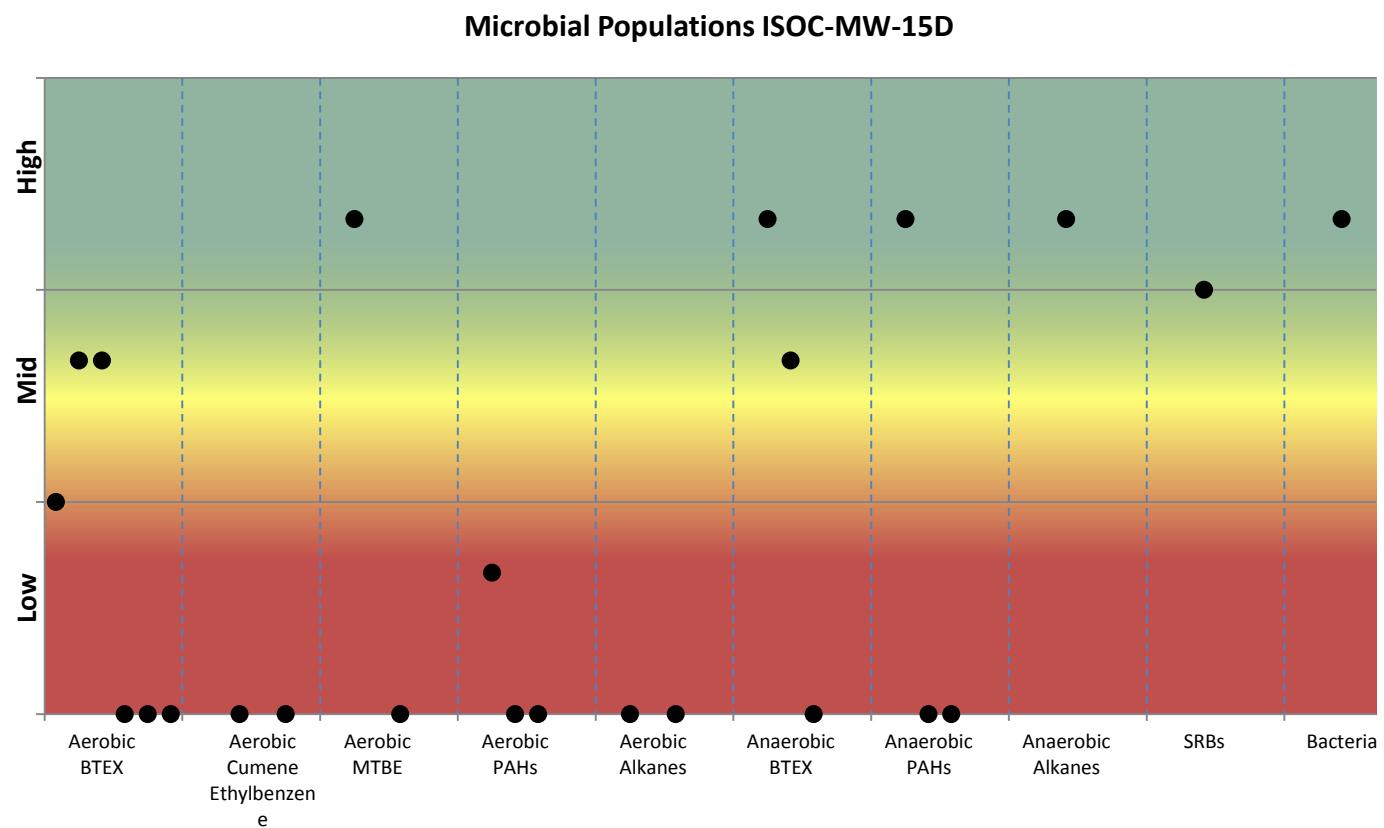
Aerobic		Anaerobic	
BTEX	TOD, PHE, RDEG, RMO, TOL, EDO	BTEX	BCR, BSS, ABC
Cumene, Ethylbenzene	EDO, BPH4	Naphthalene/Methylnaphthalene	BCR, MNSSA, ANC
MTBE/TBA	PM1, TBA	Alkanes	assA
Naphthalene	NAH, NidA		
Phenanthrene	PHN		
Alkanes	ALK, ALMA		

Figure 4. Microbial population summary to aid in evaluating potential pathways and biodegradation of specific contaminants.



Aerobic		Anaerobic	
BTEX	TOD, PHE, RDEG, RMO, TOL, EDO	BTEX	BCR, BSS, ABC
Cumene, Ethylbenzene	EDO, BPH4	Naphthalene/Methylnaphthalene	BCR, MNSSA, ANC
MTBE/TBA	PM1, TBA	Alkanes	assA
Naphthalene	NAH, NidA		
Phenanthrene	PHN		
Alkanes	ALK, ALMA		

Figure 5. Microbial population summary to aid in evaluating potential pathways and biodegradation of specific contaminants.



Aerobic		Anaerobic	
BTEX	TOD, PHE, RDEG, RMO, TOL, EDO	BTEX	BCR, BSS, ABC
Cumene, Ethylbenzene	EDO, BPH4	Naphthalene/Methylnaphthalene	BCR, MNSSA, ANC
MTBE/TBA	PM1, TBA	Alkanes	assA
Naphthalene	NAH, NidA		
Phenanthrene	PHN		
Alkanes	ALK, ALMA		

Table 2. Summary of the QuantArray® results for microorganisms responsible for aerobic BTEX and MTBE biodegradation.

Sample Name	MW-14S (cells/bead)	MW-13S (cells/bead)	MW-13D (cells/bead)	MW-18S (cells/bead)	ISOC-MW-15D (cells/bead)
Aerobic BTEX and MTBE					
Toluene/Benzene Dioxygenase (TOD)	1.54E+03	4.84E+02	1.31E+02 (J)	6.08E+02	8.47E+02
Phenol Hydroxylase (PHE)	3.28E+04	1.01E+05	1.50E+05	5.31E+05	2.03E+04
Toluene 2 Monooxygenase/Phenol Hydroxylase (RDEG)	3.84E+04	5.63E+04	3.14E+04	6.97E+05	1.38E+04
Toluene Ring Hydroxylating Monooxygenases (RMO)	2.10E+03	9.00E+03	9.05E+04	2.36E+04	<2.50E+02
Xylene/Toluene Monooxygenase (TOL)	<2.50E+02	1.78E+03	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Ethylbenzene/Isopropylbenzene Dioxygenase (EDO)	<2.50E+02	4.87E+01 (J)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Biphenyl/Isopropylbenzene Dioxygenase (BPH4)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
<i>Methylibium petroleiphilum PM1 (PM1)</i>	2.87E+05	6.30E+05	1.03E+06	2.87E+05	5.51E+05
TBA Monooxygenase (TBA)	<2.50E+02	4.58E+03	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02

Figure 6. Comparison - Microbial populations involved in aerobic biodegradation of BTEX and MTBE.

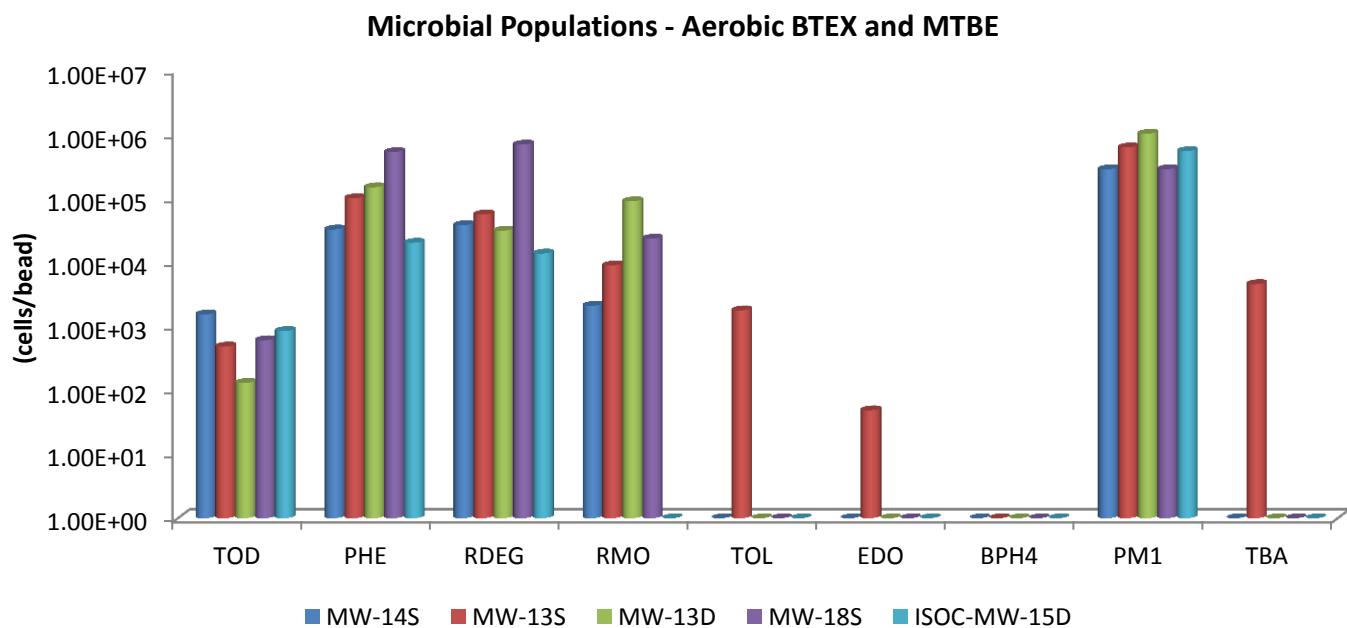


Table 3. Summary of the QuantArray® results for microorganisms responsible for aerobic biodegradation of PAHs and alkanes.

Sample Name	MW-14S (cells/bead)	MW-13S (cells/bead)	MW-13D (cells/bead)	MW-18S (cells/bead)	ISOC-MW-15D (cells/bead)
Aerobic PAHs and Alkanes					
Naphthalene Dioxygenase (NAH)	1.82E+04	4.59E+03	2.76E+05	5.31E+04	7.48E+02
Naphthalene-inducible Dioxygenase (NidA)	2.14E+03	<2.50E+02	1.24E+04	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Phenanthrene Dioxygenase (PHN)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	1.97E+03	1.95E+04	<2.50E+02
Alkane Monooxygenase (ALK)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Alkane Monooxygenase (ALMA)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02

Figure 7. Comparison - Microbial populations involved in aerobic biodegradation of BTEX and MTBE.

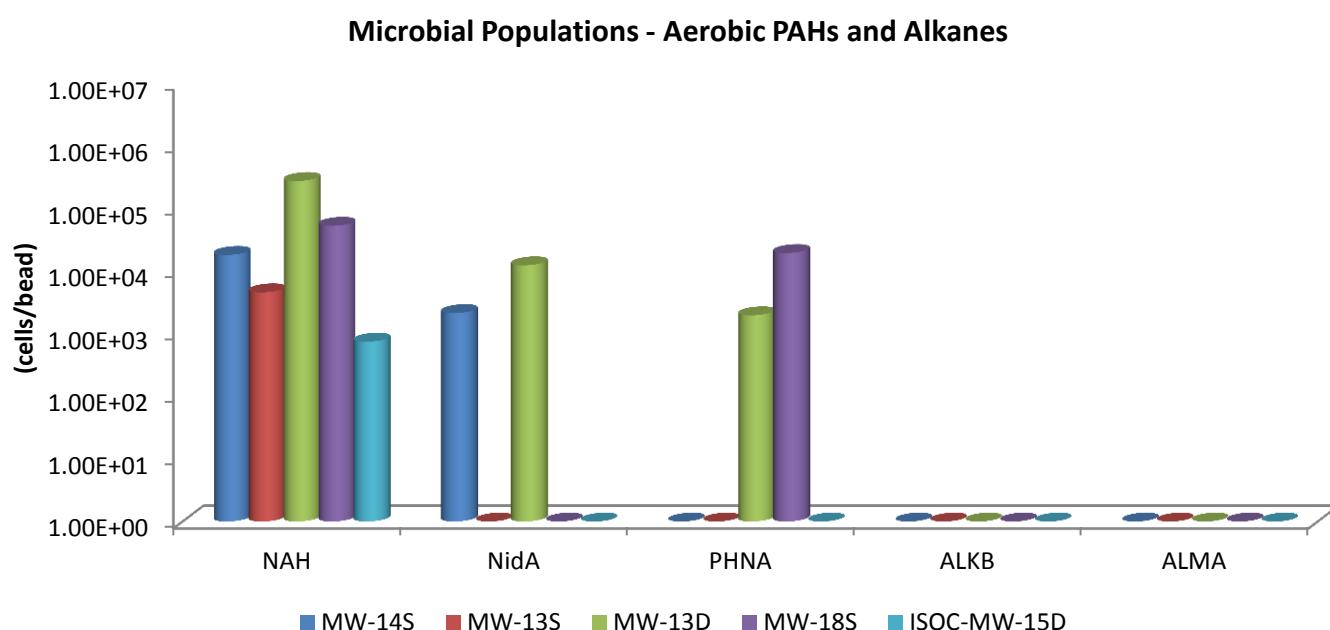
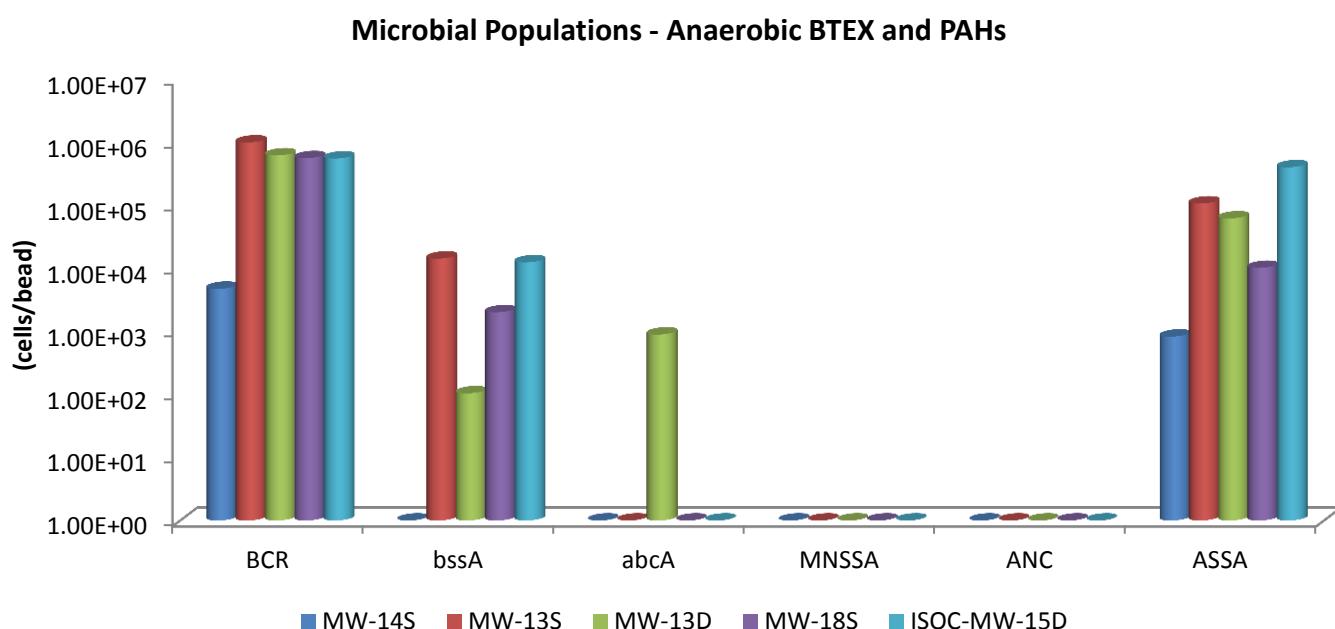


Table 4. Summary of the QuantArray® results for microorganisms responsible for anaerobic biodegradation of BTEX, PAHs, and alkanes.

Sample Name	MW-14S (cells/bead)	MW-13S (cells/bead)	MW-13D (cells/bead)	MW-18S (cells/bead)	ISOC-MW-15D (cells/bead)
Anaerobic BTEX					
Benzoyl Coenzyme A Reductase (BCR)	4.72E+03	9.83E+05	6.13E+05	5.55E+05	5.48E+05
Benzylsuccinate synthase (BSS)	<2.50E+02	1.42E+04	1.04E+02 (J)	2.00E+03	1.24E+04
Benzene Carboxylase (ABC)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	8.88E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Anaerobic PAHs and Alkanes					
Naphthylmethylsuccinate Synthase (MNSSA)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Naphthalene Carboxylase (ANC)	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02	<2.50E+02
Alkylsuccinate Synthase (ASSA)	8.24E+02	1.06E+05	6.15E+04	1.01E+04	3.98E+05

Figure 8. Comparison - Microbial populations involved in anaerobic biodegradation of BTEX and MTBE.



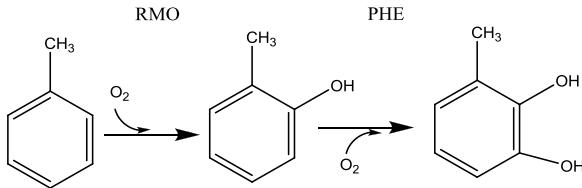
Interpretation

The overall purpose of the Petroleum QuantArray® is to give site managers the ability to simultaneously yet economically evaluate the potential for biodegradation of a spectrum of contaminants found in petroleum products through a multitude of aerobic and anaerobic pathways to give a much more clear and comprehensive view of contaminant biodegradation. The following discussion describes interpretation of results in general terms and is meant to serve as a guide.

Aerobic Biodegradation – Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes (BTEX): At sites impacted by petroleum products, aromatic hydrocarbons including BTEX are often contaminants of concern. Aerobic biodegradation of aromatic hydrocarbons has been intensively studied and multiple catabolic pathways have been well characterized. The substrate specificity of each pathway (range of compounds biodegraded via each pathway) is largely determined by the specificity of the initial oxygenase enzyme. The Petro QuantArray® includes a suite of assays targeting the initial oxygenase genes of the known pathways for aerobic BTEX biodegradation.

Toluene/Benzene Dioxygenase (TOD): Toluene/benzene dioxygenase (TOD) incorporates both atoms of molecular oxygen directly into the aromatic ring. Although commonly called toluene dioxygenase, the substrate specificity of this enzyme is relaxed allowing growth on toluene and benzene along with co-oxidation of a variety of compounds including ethylbenzene, *o*-xylene, *m*-xylene and trichloroethene (TCE) when expressed.

Toluene/Benzene Monooxygenases (RMO/RDEG) and Phenol Hydroxylases (PHE): The next three known pathways for aerobic biodegradation of toluene (as well as benzene and xylenes) involve two steps: (1) an initial oxidation mediated by a



toluene monooxygenase and (2) a second oxidation step catalyzed by a phenol hydroxylase. In these pathways, the toluene monooxygenases have been referred to as "ring hydroxylating monooxygenases" because they initiate biodegradation of toluene by incorporating oxygen directly into the aromatic ring rather than at the methyl group. The ring hydroxylating monooxygenases (RMOs) can be further described as toluene-2-monooxygenases, toluene-3-monooxygenases, or toluene-4-monooxygenases based upon where they attack the aromatic ring.

In general, phenol hydroxylases (PHE) catalyze the continued oxidation of phenols produced by RMOs. However, the difference between toluene monooxygenases (RMOs) and phenol hydroxylases (PHEs) is not absolute in terms of substrate specificity and catabolic function. For example, the TbmD toluene/benzene-2-monooxygenase (Johnson and Olsen 1995) may be responsible for both the initial and second oxidation step (Kahng et al. 2001).

The RMO, RDEG, and PHE assays target groups of genes encoding enzymes which perform the critical first and/or second steps in the aerobic biodegradation of BTX compounds. In general terms, the RMO assay quantifies families of toluene-3-monooxygenase and toluene-4-monooxygenase genes. The RDEG assay is used to quantify groups of toluene-2-monooxygenase and phenol hydroxylase genes. Similarly, the PHE assay targets phenol hydroxylase genes and several benzene monooxygenase genes which catalyze both oxidation steps.

Toluene/Xylene Monooxygenase (TOL): The final known pathway for aerobic toluene biodegradation involves initial monooxygenase attack at the methyl group by a toluene/xylene monooxygenase.

Ethylbenzene Dioxygenase (EDO): Similar to TOD, this group of aromatic oxygenases exhibits relatively broad specificity and is responsible for aerobic biodegradation of alkylbenzenes including ethylbenzene and isopropylbenzene or cumene (Pflugmacher et al. 1996).

Biphenyl Dioxygenase (BPH4): In environmental restoration, biphenyl dioxygenases are best known for cometabolism of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). However, this subfamily includes benzene (Na et al. 2005) and isopropylbenzene (Dabrock et al. 1994) dioxygenases from *Rhodococcus* spp.

Aerobic Biodegradation – MTBE and TBA: With increased use in the 1990's, the fuel oxygenate methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) has become one of the most commonly detected groundwater contaminants at gasoline contaminated sites. Pure cultures capable of utilizing MTBE as a growth supporting substrate have been isolated (Hanson et al. 1999) and aerobic biodegradation of MTBE and the intermediate *tert*-butyl alcohol (TBA) has been reasonably well characterized. The Petro QuantArray® includes quantification of two gene targets to assess the potential for aerobic biodegradation of MTBE and TBA.

***Methylibium petroleiphilum* PM1 (PM1):** One of the few organisms isolated to date which is capable of utilizing MTBE and TBA as growth supporting substrates (Hanson et al. 1999).

TBA Monooxygenase (BPH4): Targets the TBA monooxygenase gene responsible for oxidation of TBA by *Methylibium petroleiphilum* PM1 (Hristova et al. 2007).

Aerobic Biodegradation – Naphthalene and other PAHs:

Naphthalene Dioxygenase (NAH): Naphthalene dioxygenase incorporates both atoms of molecular oxygen into naphthalene to initiate aerobic metabolism of the compound. However, the broad substrate specificity of naphthalene dioxygenase has been widely noted. When expressed, naphthalene dioxygenase is capable of catalyzing the oxidation of larger PAHs like anthracene, phenanthrene, acenaphthylene, fluorene, and acenaphthene. For a more comprehensive list of reactions mediated by naphthalene dioxygenases, see the University of Minnesota Biocatalysis/Biodegradation Database (<http://umbbd.ethz.ch/>).

Dinitrotoluene/Naphthalene Dioxygenase (DNT/NAG): The DNT/NAG assay quantifies a distinct subfamily of naphthalene dioxygenase genes that includes the *nagA*-like naphthalene dioxygenases from *Ralstonia* and *Burkholderia* spp. and *dntA*-like dinitrotoluene dioxygenases from *Burkholderia* spp. In addition to the NAH subfamily described above, the *nagA*-like (DNT/NAG) subfamily of naphthalene dioxygenase genes are commonly detected at PAH contaminated sites and have been correlated to naphthalene concentrations (Dionisi et al. 2004) and ¹⁴C naphthalene mineralization (Tuomi et al. 2004).

Phenanthrene Dioxygenases (PHN): The PHN assays quantify phenanthrene/naphthalene dioxygenase genes from a diverse collection of microorganisms including *Pseudomonas*, *Burkholderia*, *Sphingomonas*, and *Acidovorax* spp. As with other naphthalene dioxygenases, substrate specificity is relatively broad and phenanthrene dioxygenases have been implicated in the biodegradation of naphthalene, phenanthrene, and anthracene and the co-oxidation of larger PAHs. Moreover, at least one research group has suggested that the PHN group of phenanthrene/naphthalene dioxygenases may be more environmentally relevant than the classical *nah*-like naphthalene dioxygenase (Laurie and Lloyd-Jones 2000).

Aerobic Biodegradation – *n*-alkanes: The *n*-alkanes are a substantial portion of petroleum products and are a component of TPH concentrations. The Petroleum QuantArray® includes quantification of alkane monooxygenase genes (AlkB) which allow a wide range of *Proteobacteria* and *Actinomycetals* to grow on *n*-alkanes with carbon lengths from C₅ to C₁₆ (Wentzel et al. 2007). The QuantArray also includes a second type of alkane hydroxylase (almA) which catalyzes the aerobic biodegradation of longer chain alkanes (C₂₀ – C₃₂) by some *Alcanivorax* spp. considered dominant in marine systems (Liu et al. 2011).

Anaerobic Biodegradation – Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes (BTEX): BTEX compounds are also susceptible to biodegradation under anoxic and anaerobic conditions although biodegradation pathways for each compound are not as well characterized as aerobic pathways. The Petro QuantArray® includes sets of assays targeting a number of upper and lower pathway functional genes involved in the anaerobic catabolism of BTEX compounds for better evaluation of anaerobic biodegradation at petroleum contaminated sites.

Benzylsuccinate Synthase (BSS): Of the BTEX compounds, toluene biodegradation under anaerobic conditions is the most extensively studied and best characterized. The first step in this pathway, mediated by benzylsuccinate synthase (*bssA*) is the addition of fumarate onto the toluene methyl group to form benzylsuccinate. While additional pathways are possible, some bacterial isolates capable of anaerobic biodegradation of ethylbenzene and xylenes follow the same metabolic approach where the first step is the addition of fumarate.

Anaerobic Benzene Carboxylase (ABC): Although additional pathways are possible, the only pathway for anaerobic biodegradation of benzene elucidated to date is initiated by a benzene carboxylase enzyme.

Benzoyl Coenzyme A reductase (BCR): Benzyl-CoA is the central intermediate in the anaerobic biodegradation of many aromatic hydrocarbons. Benzoyl-CoA Reductase (BCR) is the essential enzyme for reducing the benzene ring structure.

Anaerobic Biodegradation – PAHs: The anaerobic biodegradation of PAHs involves analogous mechanisms to those described for anaerobic biodegradation of BTEX compounds. For example, the anaerobic biodegradation of methyl-substituted PAHs like 2-methylnaphthalene is initiated by fumarate addition to the methyl group while the only characterized pathway for anaerobic naphthalene biodegradation is initiated by a carboxylase.

Naphthylmethylsuccinate Synthase (NMS): NMS is analogous to the benzylsuccinate synthase described above for anaerobic biodegradation of toluene. Naphthylmethylsuccinate synthase catalyzes the addition of fumarate onto the methyl group of 2-methylnaphthalene (Selesi et al. 2010).

Anaerobic Naphthalene Carboxylase (ANC): To date, the only pathway that has been characterized for anaerobic biodegradation of naphthalene is initiated by a naphthalene carboxylase enzyme (Mouttaki et al. 2012).

Anaerobic Biodegradation – *n*-alkanes: As mentioned previously, the *n*-alkanes are a substantial portion of petroleum products and should be considered particularly when site cleanup goals include TPH reduction. The addition of fumarate is a common mechanism for activating and initiating biodegradation a variety of petroleum hydrocarbons under anaerobic conditions including *n*-alkanes. The Petroleum QuantArray® includes quantification of alkane succinate synthase genes (*assA*) which have been characterized in nitrate reducing and sulfate reducing isolates utilizing *n*-alkanes from C₆ to at least C₁₈ (Callaghan et al. 2010).

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SITE LOGIC Report

Stable Isotope Probing (SIP) Study

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Report Date: October 25, 2016

Project: Duke Spartanburg, #60493834

Comments:

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Executive Summary

A Stable Isotope Probing (SIP) study was performed to determine whether biodegradation of benzene and naphthalene is occurring under existing site conditions. Two Bio-Trap® samplers baited with ¹³C-labeled benzene were deployed in monitoring wells MW-13S and MW-13D, and two Bio-Trap® samplers baited with ¹³C-labeled naphthalene were deployed in MW-18S and ISOC-MW-15D. Following a 47-day deployment period, the Bio-Traps were recovered to quantify ¹³C incorporation into biomass and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC). A complete summary of the SIP results is provided in Table 1 and Figures 1 through 5. Following are the key observations from the results obtained for the monitoring wells.

MW-13S and MW-13D Stable Isotope Probing Results

- Quantification of ¹³C-enriched biomass and DIC conclusively demonstrated that benzene was biodegraded under existing site conditions in MW-13S and MW-13D.
- For samples MW-13S and MW-13D, the average PLFA $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values were 15‰ and 201‰, respectively, indicating that indigenous microorganisms had metabolized the ¹³C-labeled benzene under current site conditions.
- The average DIC $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value was greater than 1,000‰ in MW-13S and fell in the moderate range in MW-13D. These results indicate that substantial benzene mineralization occurred during the deployment period.
- Total PLFA biomass concentrations in MW-13S and MW-13D were on the order of 10^6 cells/bead and were within the moderate range.
- The PLFA community structures in MW-13S and MW-13D were primarily composed of monoenoic fatty acids, which are indicators of proteobacteria. The remaining PLFA structural groups made up less than 20% of the total PLFA.

MW-18S and ISOC-MW-15D Stable Isotope Probing Results

- Quantification of ¹³C-enriched biomass and DIC conclusively demonstrated that naphthalene was metabolized and mineralized during the deployment period in MW-18S and ISOC-MW-15D.
- For samples MW-13S and MW-13D, the average PLFA $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values were 1,310‰ and 403‰, respectively, indicating that the ¹³C-labeled naphthalene had been metabolized and incorporated into microbial biomass during the deployment period.
- The average DIC $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value was 7,727‰ for MW-18S and 2,817‰ for ISOC-MW-15D, confirming that indigenous microorganisms mineralized the naphthalene under current site conditions.
- Total PLFA biomass concentrations in MW-18S and ISOC-MW-15D were on the order of 10^5 cells/bead, indicating a moderate biomass population.
- The PLFA community structures in MW-18S and ISOC-MW-15D were composed of a large portion of monoenoics followed by normal saturates. Indicators of firmicutes, actinomycetes, eukaryotes, and anaerobic metal reducers were also detected.

Overview of Approach

Stable Isotope Probing (SIP)

Stable isotope probing (SIP) is an innovative method to track the environmental fate of a “labeled” contaminant of concern to unambiguously demonstrate biodegradation. Two stable carbon isotopes exist in nature – carbon 12 (^{12}C) which accounts for 99% of carbon and carbon 13 (^{13}C) which is considerably less abundant (~1%). With the SIP method, the Bio-Trap® sampler is baited with a specially synthesized form of the contaminant containing ^{13}C labeled carbon. Since ^{13}C is rare, the labeled compound can be readily differentiated from the contaminants present at the site. Following deployment, the Bio-Trap® is recovered and three approaches are used to conclusively demonstrate biodegradation of the contaminant of concern.

- The loss of the labeled compound provides an estimate of the degradation rate (% loss of ^{13}C).
- Quantification of ^{13}C enriched phospholipid fatty acids (PLFA) indicates incorporation into microbial biomass.
- Quantification of ^{13}C enriched dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) indicates contaminant mineralization.

Phospholipid Fatty Acids (PLFA)

PLFA are a primary component of the membrane of all living cells including bacteria. PLFA decomposes rapidly upon cell death (1, 2), so the total amount of PLFA present in a sample is indicative of the viable biomass. When combined with stable isotope probing (SIP), incorporation of ^{13}C into PLFA is a conclusive indicator of biodegradation.

Some organisms produce “signature” types of PLFA allowing quantification of important microbial functional groups (e.g. iron reducers, sulfate reducers, or fermenters). The relative proportions of the groups of PLFA provide a “fingerprint” of the microbial community. In addition, *Proteobacteria* modify specific PLFA during periods of slow growth or in response to environmental stress providing an index of their health and metabolic activity.

Results

Table 1. Summary of the results obtained from the Bio-Trap® Units. Interpretation guidelines and definitions are found later in the document.

Sample Name	MW-13S	MW-13D	MW-18S	ISOC-MW-15D
¹³C Contaminant Loss				
¹³ C Benzene Pre-deployment (µg/bead)	236 ± 37	236 ± 37	---	---
¹³ C Benzene Post-deployment (µg/bead)	211 ± 11	190 ± 18	---	---
¹³ C Naphthalene Pre-deployment (µg/bead)	---	---	194 ± 84	194 ± 84
¹³ C Naphthalene Post-deployment (µg/bead)	---	---	133 ± 12	166 ± 28
Biomass & ¹³C Incorporation				
Total Biomass (Cells/bead)	1.39E+06	3.19E+06	4.43E+05	3.44E+05
¹³ C Enriched Biomass (Cells/bead)	1.30E+04	5.85E+03	6.93E+03	3.35E+03
Average PLFA Del (%)	15	201	1,310	403
Maximum PLFA Del (%)	35	438	6,816	1,277
¹³C Mineralization				
DIC Del (%)	1,097	541	7,727	2,817
% 13C	2.29	1.69	8.89	4.09
Community Structure (% total PLFA)				
Firmicutes (TerBrSats)	1.40	1.82	6.20	13.32
Proteobacteria (Monos)	83.97	84.61	73.72	58.22
Anaerobic metal reducers (BrMonos)	5.81	4.07	2.36	2.23
Actinomycetes (MidBrSats)	0.45	0.29	2.55	5.61
General (Nsats)	7.58	8.58	12.53	16.99
Eukaryotes (Polyenoics)	0.79	0.62	2.63	3.65
Physiological Status (Proteobacteria only)				
Slowed Growth	0.23	0.25	0.49	0.53
Decreased Permeability	0.29	0.31	0.13	0.34

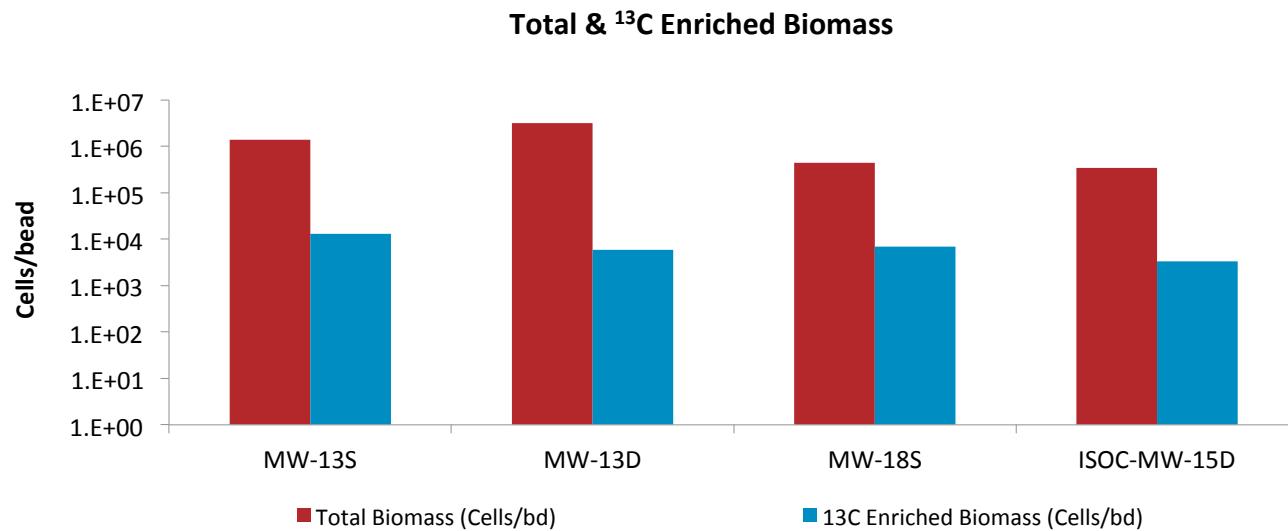


Figure 1. Biomass content is presented as a cell equivalent based on the total amount of phospholipid fatty acids (PLFA) extracted from a given sample. Total biomass is calculated based upon PLFA attributed to bacterial and eukaryotic biomass (associated with higher organisms).

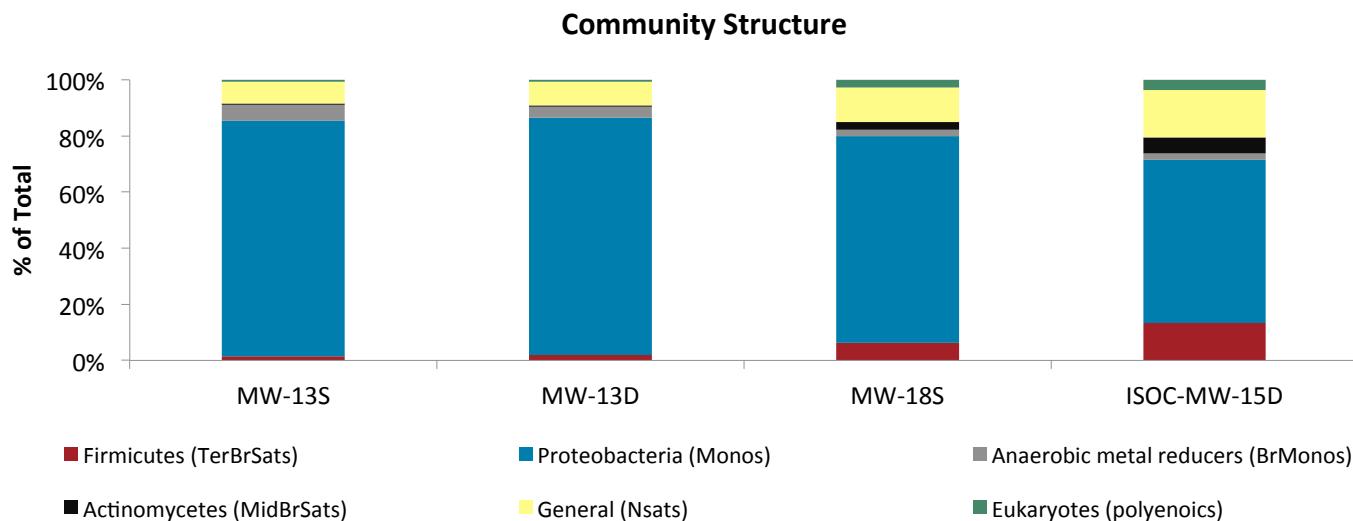


Figure 2. Relative percentages of total PLFA structural groups in the samples analyzed. Structural groups are assigned according to PLFA chemical structure, which is related to fatty acid biosynthesis. See the table in the interpretation section for detailed descriptions of the structural groups.

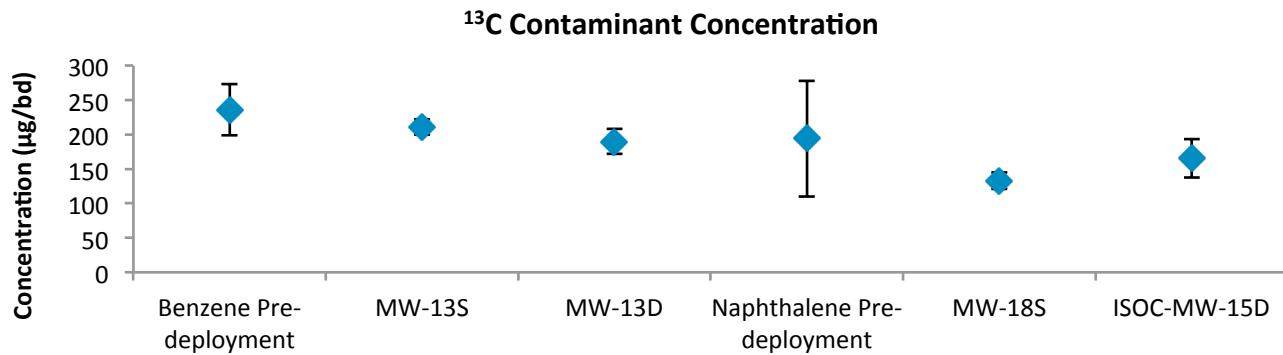


Figure 3. Comparison of Pre-deployment concentrations loaded on Bio-Sep beads to the concentrations detected after incubation.

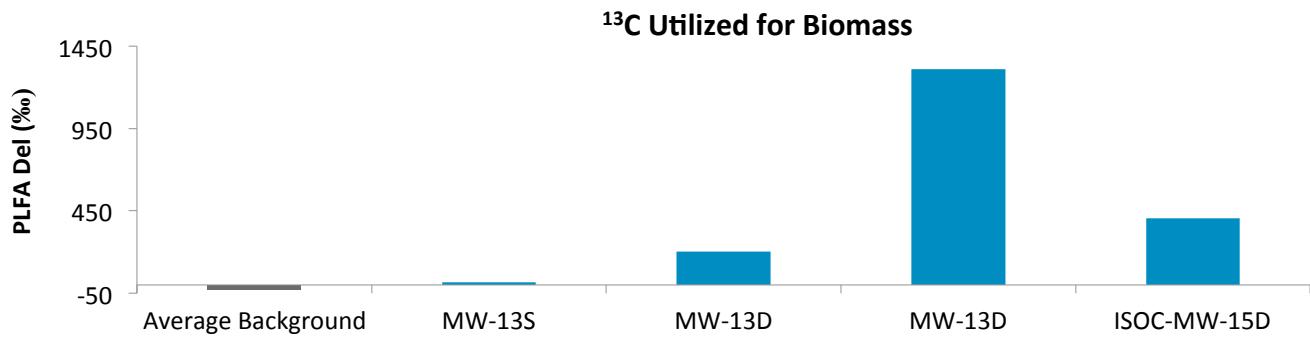


Figure 4. Comparison of the average Del value obtained from PLFA biomarkers from each Bio-Trap® unit to the average background Del observed in samples not exposed to ¹³C enriched compounds.

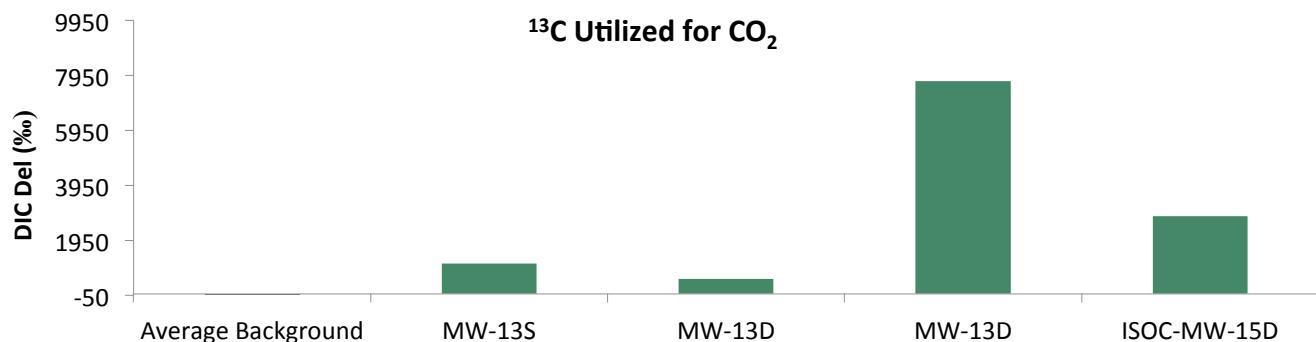


Figure 5. Comparison of the Del value obtained from DIC from each Bio-Trap® unit to the average background Del observed in samples not exposed to ¹³C enriched compounds.

Interpretation

Interpretation of the results of the SIP Bio-Trap® study must be performed with due consideration of site conditions, site activities, and the desired treatment mechanism. The following discussion describes interpretation of results in general terms and is meant to serve as a guide.

Contaminant Concentration: Bio-Traps® are baited with a ¹³C labeled contaminant of concern and a pre-deployment concentration is determined prior to shipping. Following deployment, Bio-Traps® are recovered for analysis including measurement of the concentration of the ¹³C labeled contaminant remaining. Pre- and post-deployment concentrations are used to calculate percent loss.

Biomass Concentrations: PLFA analysis is one of the most reliable and accurate methods available for the determination of viable (live) biomass. Phospholipids break down rapidly upon cell death, so biomass calculations based on PLFA content do not include “fossil” lipids from dead cells. Total biomass (cells/bead) is calculated from total PLFA using a conversion factor of 20,000 cells/pmole of PLFA. When making comparisons between wells, treatments, or over time, differences of one order of magnitude or more are considered significant.

Total Biomass		
Low	Moderate	High
10^3 to 10^4 cells	10^5 to 10^6 cells	10^7 to 10^8 cells

For SIP studies, the ¹³C enriched PLFA is also determined to conclusively demonstrate contaminant biodegradation and quantify incorporation into biomass as a result of the ¹³C being used for cellular growth. The % ¹³C incorporation (¹³C enriched biomass/total biomass) is also provided in the data summary table, but the value must be interpreted carefully especially when comparing wells or treatments. Typically, biodegradation of a contaminant of concern is performed by a small subset of the total microbial community. For Bio-Traps® with large total biomass, the % ¹³C incorporation value could be low despite significant ¹³C labeled biomass and loss of the compound. The % ¹³C incorporation should be viewed in light of total biomass, percent loss, and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) results.

¹³C enrichment data is often reported as a del value. The del value is the difference between the isotopic ratio (¹³C/¹²C) of the sample (R_x) and a standard (R_{std}) normalized to the isotopic ratio of the standard (R_{std}) and multiplied by 1,000 (units are parts per thousand, denoted ‰).

R_{std} is the naturally occurring isotopic ratio and is approximately 0.011180 (roughly 1% of naturally occurring carbon is ¹³C). The isotopic ratio, R_x , of PLFA is typically less than the R_{std} under natural conditions, resulting in a del value between -20 and -30‰. For a SIP Bio-Trap® study, biodegradation and incorporation of the ¹³C labeled compound into PLFA results in a larger ¹³C/¹²C ratio (R_x) and thus del values greater than under natural conditions. Typical PLFA del values are provided below.

PLFA Del (‰)		
Low	Moderate	High
0 to 100	100 to 1,000	>1,000

Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC): Often, bacteria can utilize the ^{13}C labeled compound as both a carbon and energy source. The ^{13}C portion used as a carbon source for growth can be incorporated into PLFA as discussed above, while the ^{13}C used for energy is oxidized to $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ (mineralized).

^{13}C enriched CO_2 data is often reported as a del value as described above for PLFA. Under natural conditions, the R_x of CO_2 is approximately the same as R_{std} (0.01118 or about 1.1% ^{13}C). For an SIP Bio-Trap® study, mineralization of the ^{13}C labeled contaminant of concern would lead to a greater value of R_x (increased $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ production) and thus a positive del value. As with PLFA, del values between 0 and 100‰ are considered low, values between 100 and 1,000‰ are considered moderate, and values greater than 1,000‰ are considered high. Thus DIC % ^{13}C are considered low if the value is less than 1.23%, moderate if between 1.23 and 2.24%, and high if greater than 2.24%.

Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC) Del and % ^{13}C		
Low	Moderate	High
0 to 100	100 to 1,000	>1,000
1.11 to 1.23%	1.23 to 2.24%	>2.24%

Community Structure (% total PLFA): Community structure data is presented as a percentage of PLFA structural groups normalized to the total PLFA biomass. The relative proportions of the PLFA structural groups provide a “fingerprint” of the types of microbial groups (e.g. anaerobes, sulfate reducers, etc.) present and therefore offer insight into the dominant metabolic processes occurring at the sample location. Thorough interpretation of the PLFA structural groups depends in part on an understanding of site conditions and the desired microbial biodegradation pathways. For example, an increase in mid chain branched saturated PLFA (MidBrSats), indicative of sulfate reducing bacteria (SRB) and *Actinomycetes*, may be desirable at a site where anaerobic BTEX biodegradation is the treatment mechanism, but would not be desirable for a corrective action promoting aerobic BTEX or MTBE biodegradation. The following table provides a brief summary of each PLFA structural group and its potential relevance to bioremediation.

Table 2. Description of PLFA structural groups.

PLFA Structural Group	General classification	Potential Relevance to Bioremediation Studies
Monoenoic (Monos)	Abundant in Proteobacteria (Gram negative bacteria), typically fast growing, utilize many carbon sources, and adapt quickly to a variety of environments.	Proteobacteria is one of the largest groups of bacteria and represents a wide variety of both aerobes and anaerobes. The majority of Hydrocarbon utilizing bacteria fall within the Proteobacteria
Terminally Branched Saturated (TerBrSats)	Characteristic of Firmicutes (Low G+C Gram-positive bacteria), and also found in Bacteroides, and some Gram-negative bacteria (especially anaerobes).	Firmicutes are indicative of presence of anaerobic fermenting bacteria (mainly <i>Clostridia/Bacteroides</i> -like), which produce the H_2 necessary for reductive dechlorination
Branched Monoenoic (BrMonos)	Found in the cell membranes of micro-aerophiles and anaerobes, such as sulfate- or iron-reducing bacteria	In contaminated environments high proportions are often associated with anaerobic sulfate and iron reducing bacteria
Mid-Chain Branched Saturated (MidBrSats)	Common in sulfate reducing bacteria and also Actinobacteria (High G+C Gram-positive bacteria).	In contaminated environments high proportions are often associated with anaerobic sulfate and iron reducing bacteria
Normal Saturated (Nsats)	Found in all organisms.	High proportions often indicate less diverse populations.
Polyenoic	Found in eukaryotes such as fungi, protozoa, algae, higher plants, and animals.	Eukaryotic scavengers will often rise up and prey on contaminant utilizing bacteria

Physiological Status (*Proteobacteria*): Some *Proteobacteria* modify specific PLFA as a strategy to adapt to stressful environmental conditions (3, 4). For example, *cis* monounsaturated fatty acids may be modified to cyclopropyl fatty acids during periods of slowed growth or modified to *trans* monounsaturated fatty acids to decrease membrane permeability in response to environmental stress. The ratio of product to substrate fatty acid thus provides an index of their health and metabolic activity. In general, status ratios greater than 0.25 indicate a response to unfavorable environmental conditions.

Glossary

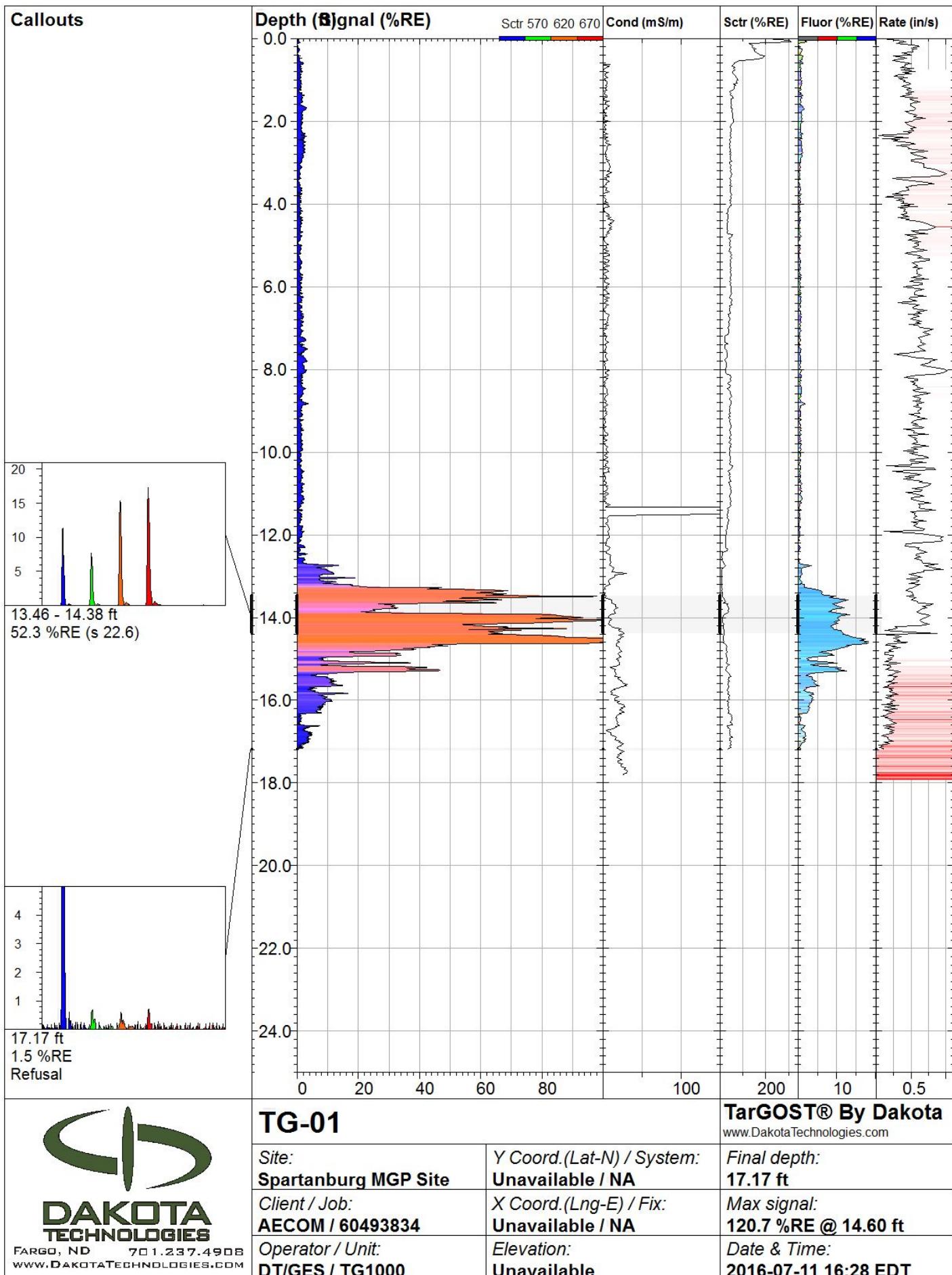
Del: A Del value is the difference between the isotopic ratio ($^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$) of the sample (R_x) and a standard (R_{std}) normalized to the isotopic ratio of the standard (R_{std}) and multiplied by 1,000 (units are parts per thousand denoted ‰).

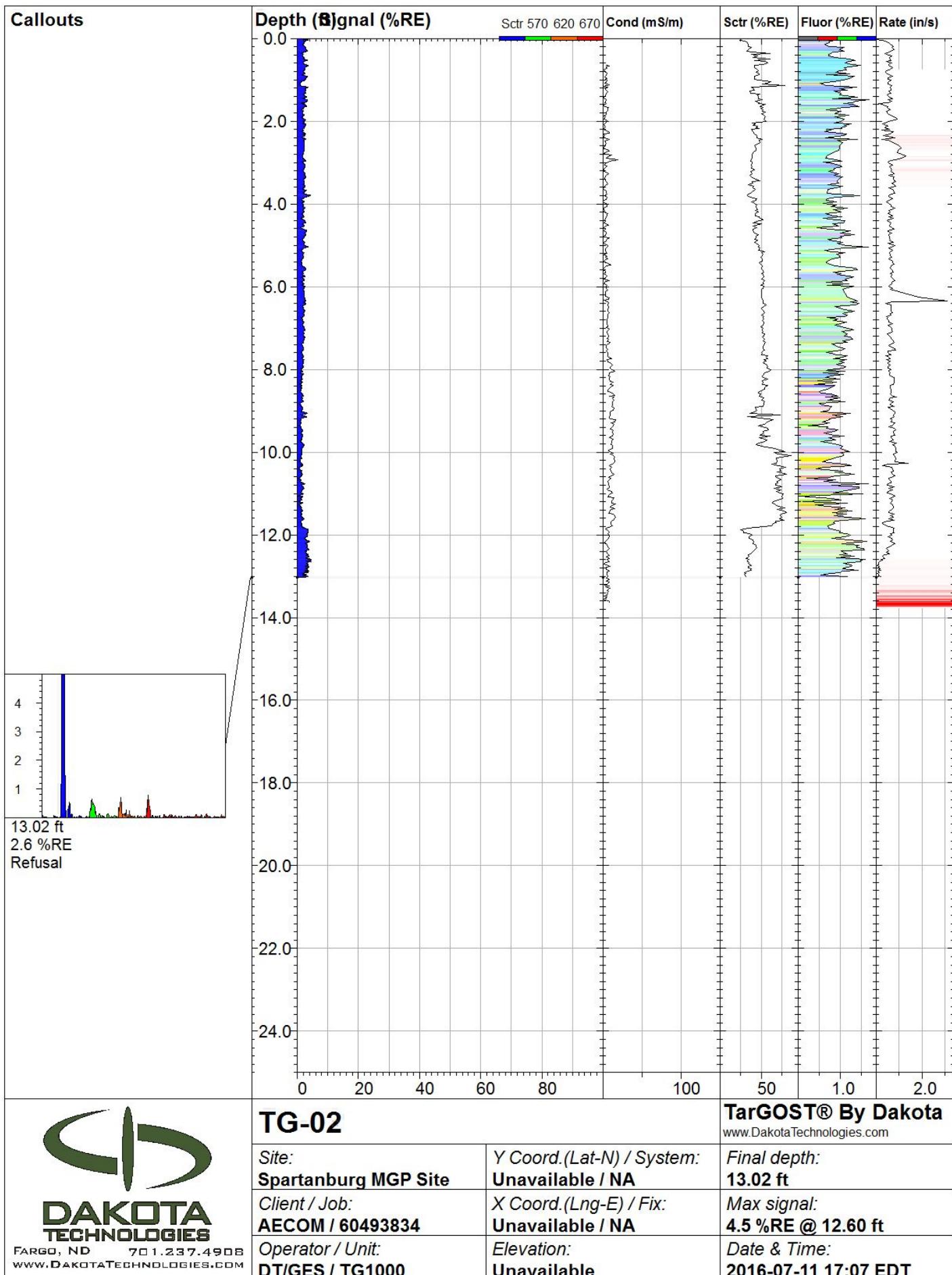
$$\text{Del} = (R_x - R_{\text{std}})/R_{\text{std}} \times 1000$$

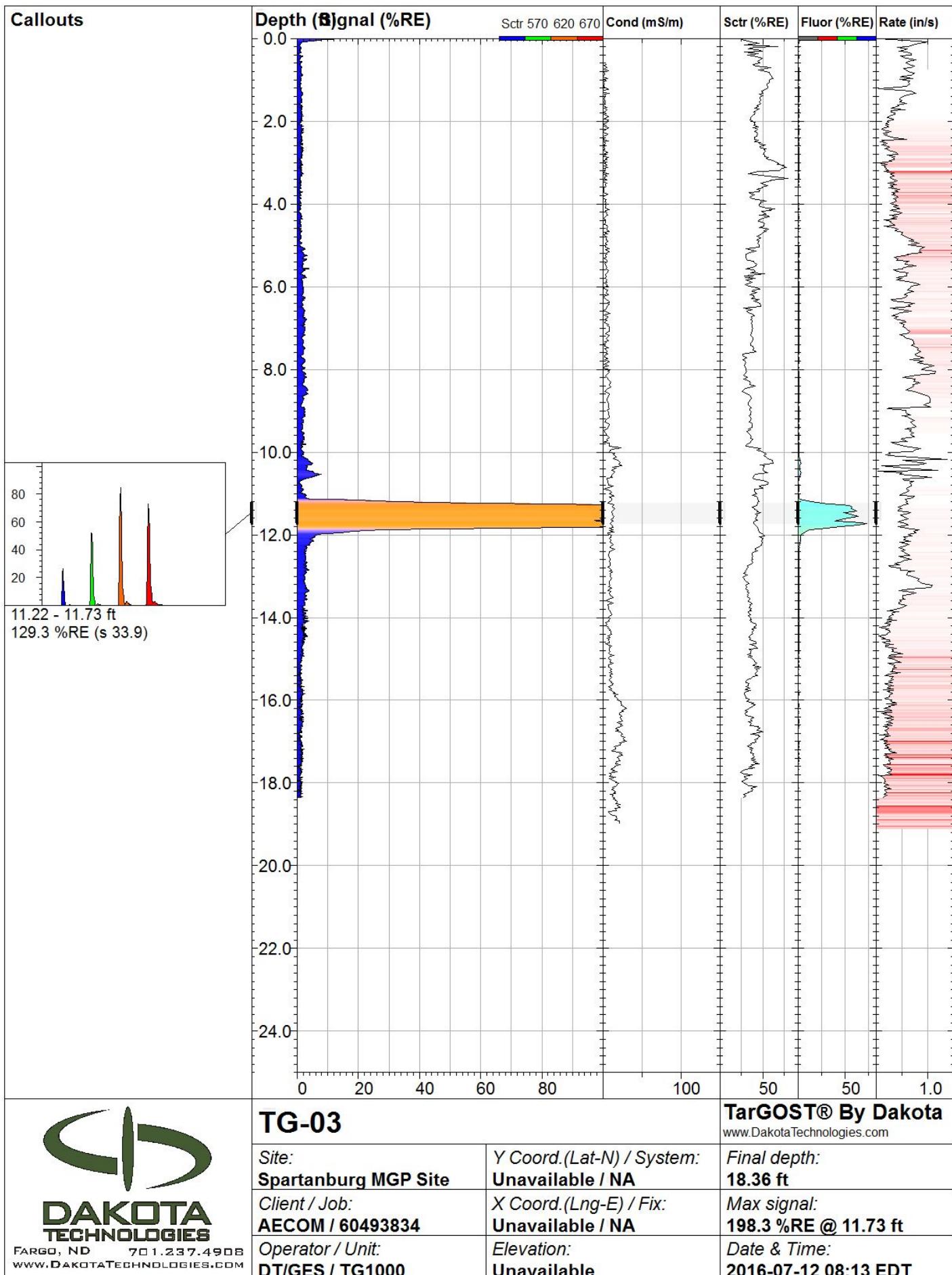
References

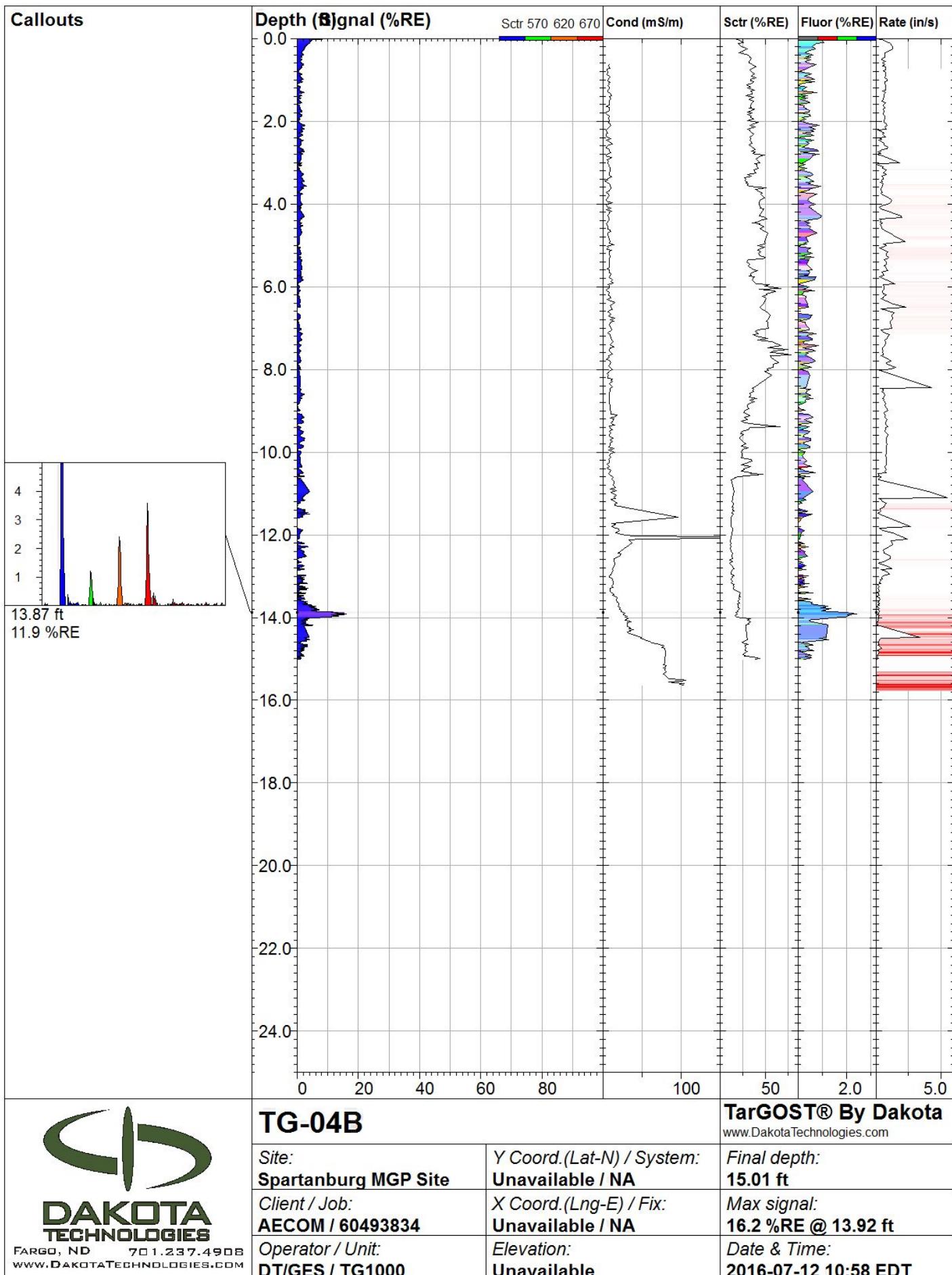
1. White, D.C., W.M. Davis, J.S. Nickels, J.D. King, and R.J. Bobbie. 1979. Determination of the sedimentary microbial biomass by extractable lipid phosphate. *Oecologia* 40:51-62.
2. White, D.C. and D.B. Ringelberg. 1995. Utility of signature lipid biomarker analysis in determining in situ viable biomass. In P.S. Amy and D.L. Halderman (eds.) *The microbiology of the terrestrial surface*. CRC Press, Boca Raton.
3. Guckert, J.B., M.A. Hood, and D.C. White. 1986. Phospholipid ester-linked fatty acid profile changes during nutrient deprivation of *Vibrio cholerae*: increases in the *trans/cis* ratio and proportions of cyclopropyl fatty acids. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*. 52:794-801.
4. Tsitko, I.V., G. M. Zaitsev, A. G. Lobanok, and M.S. Salkinoja-Salonen. 1999. Effect of aromatic compounds on cellular fatty acid composition of *Rhodococcus opacus*. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*. 65:853-855.

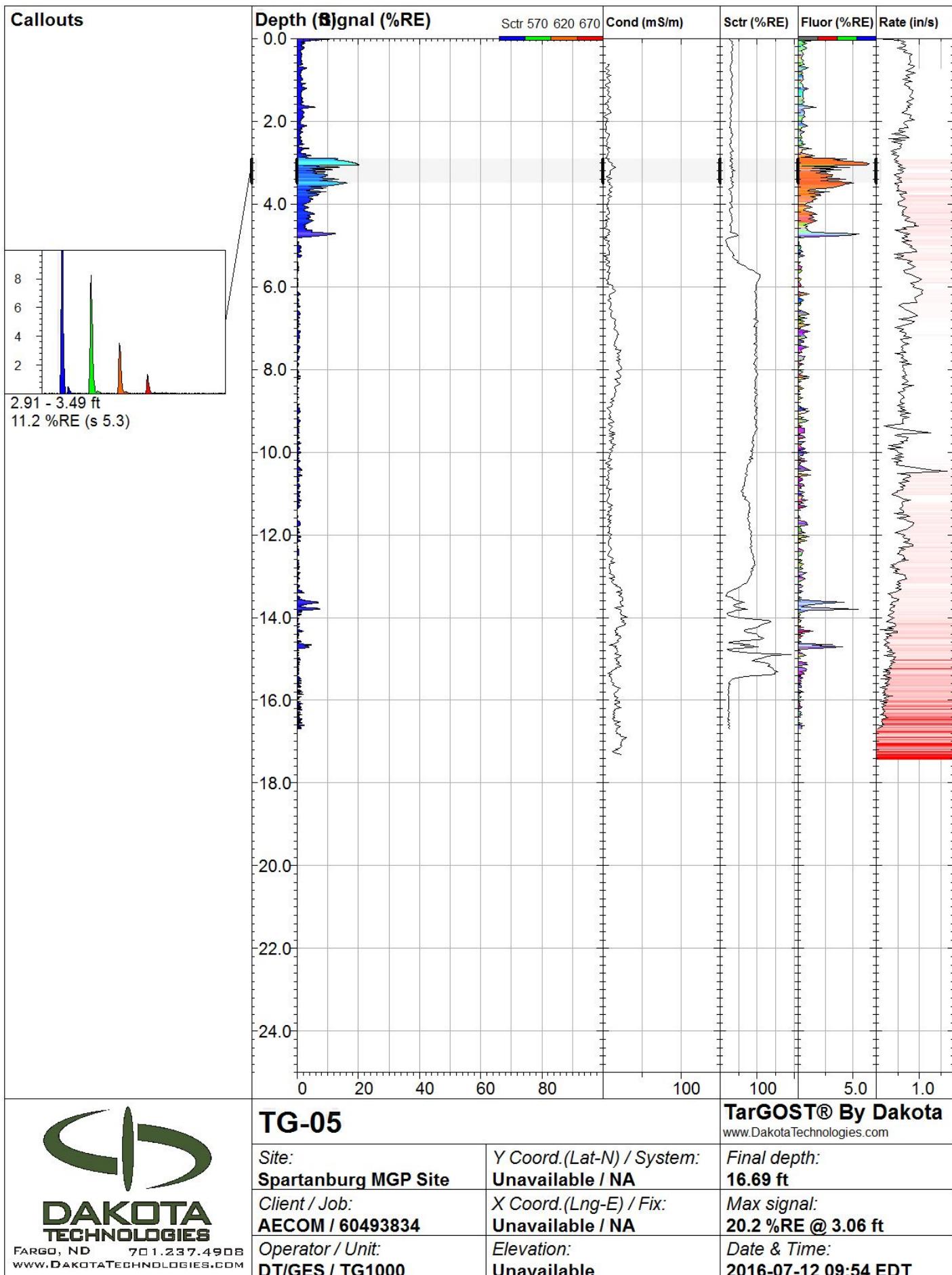
Appendix C. TarGOST® Logs

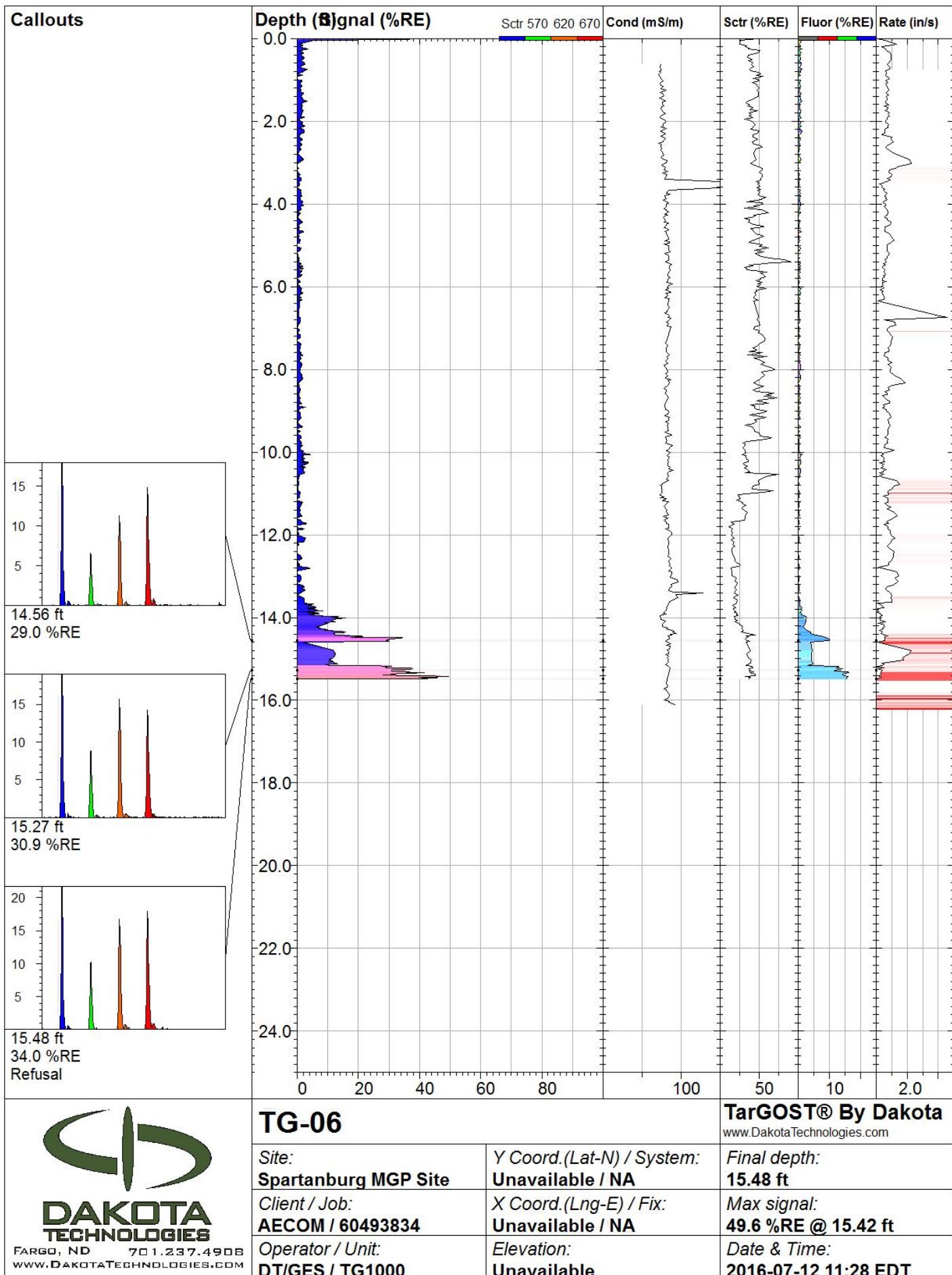


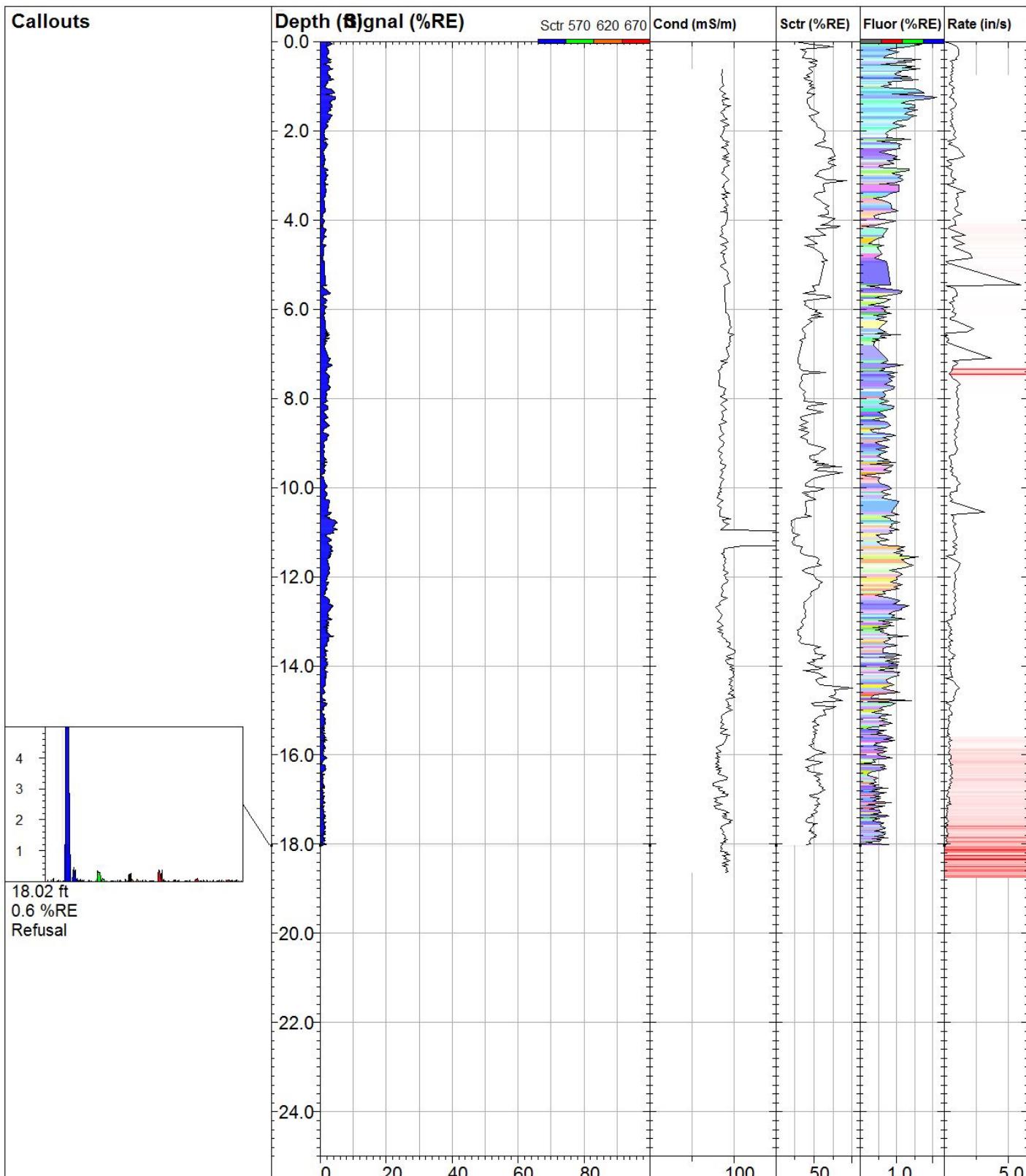




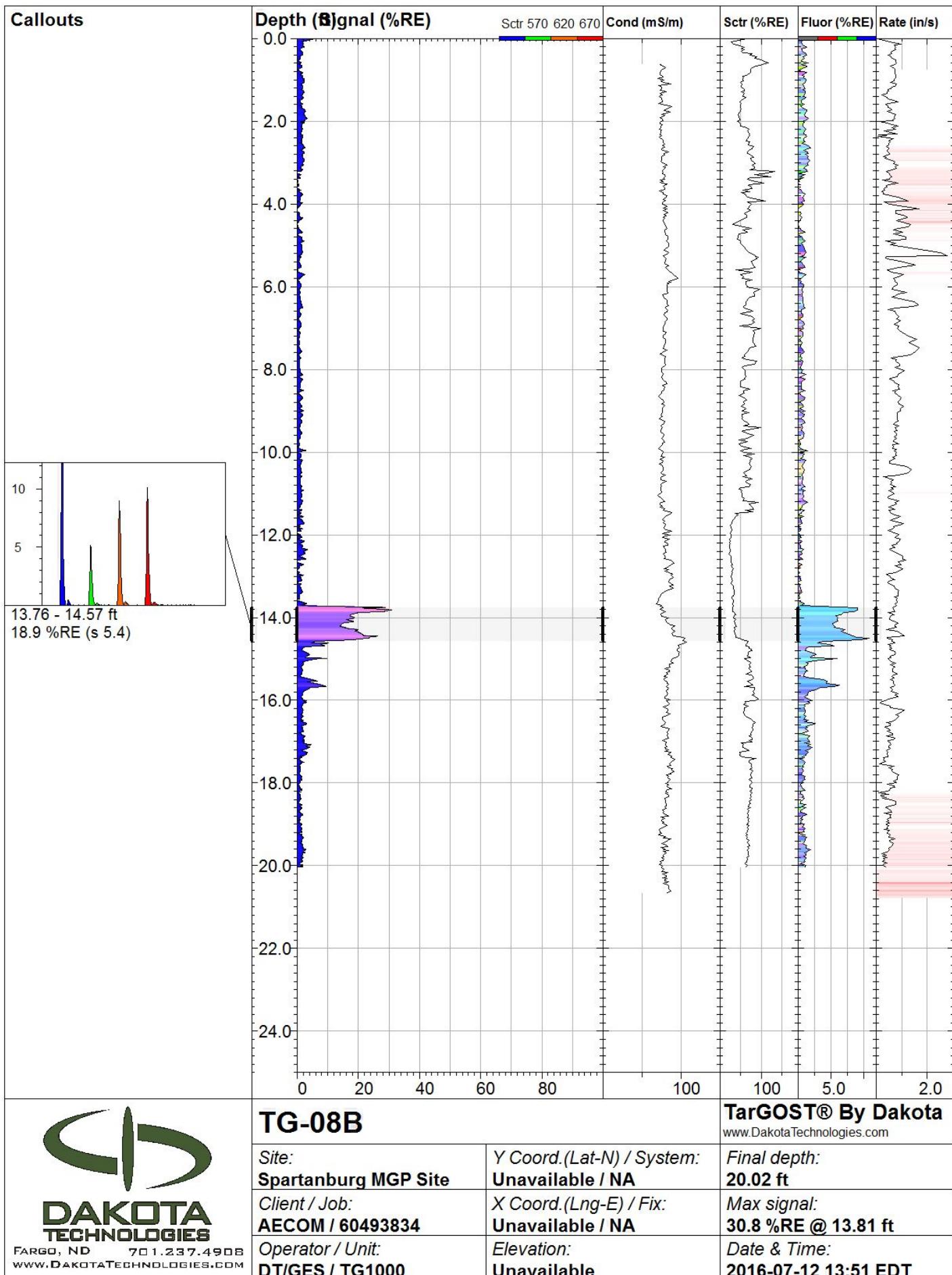




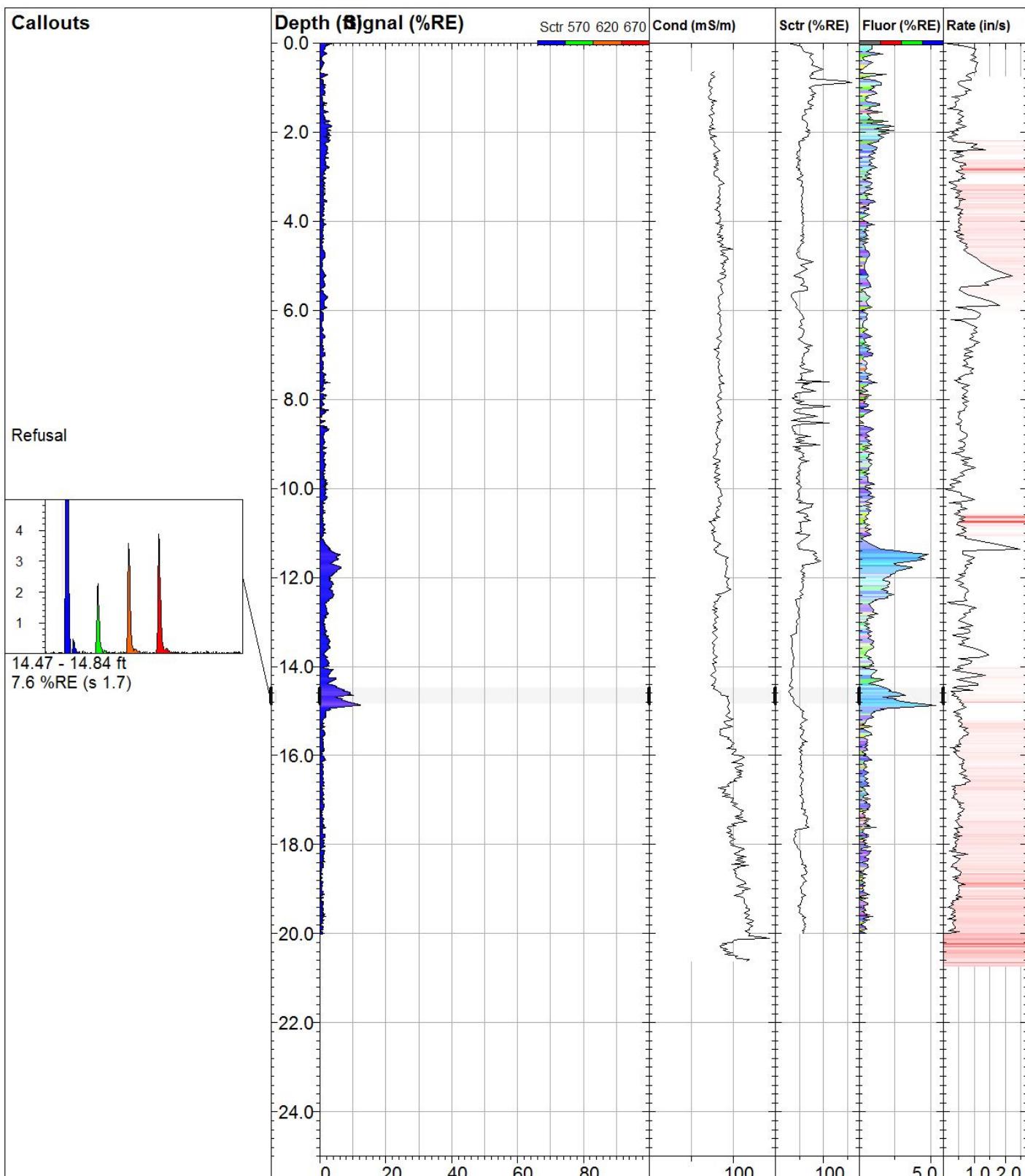




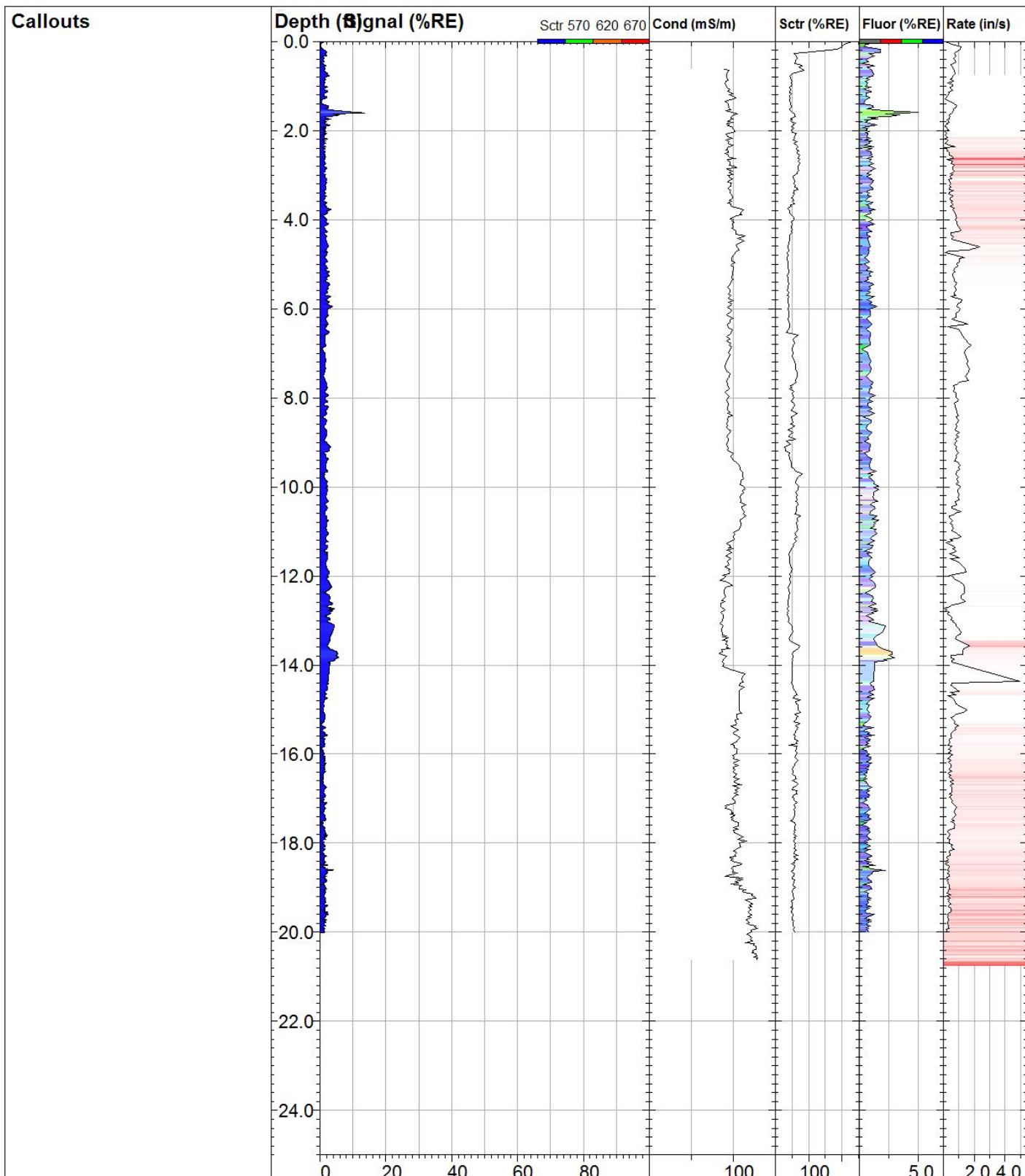
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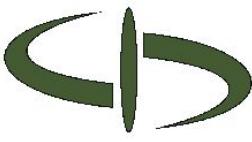


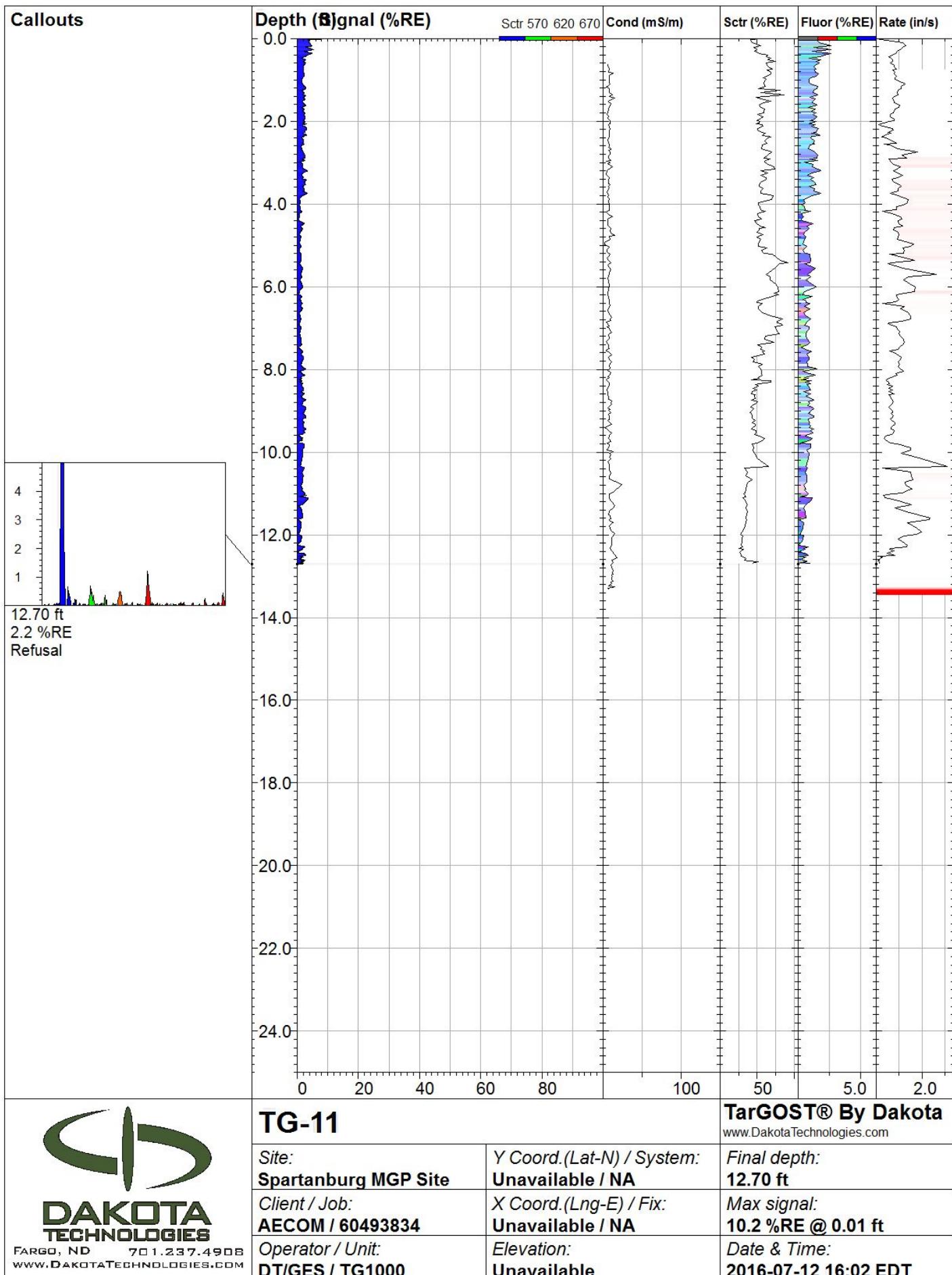
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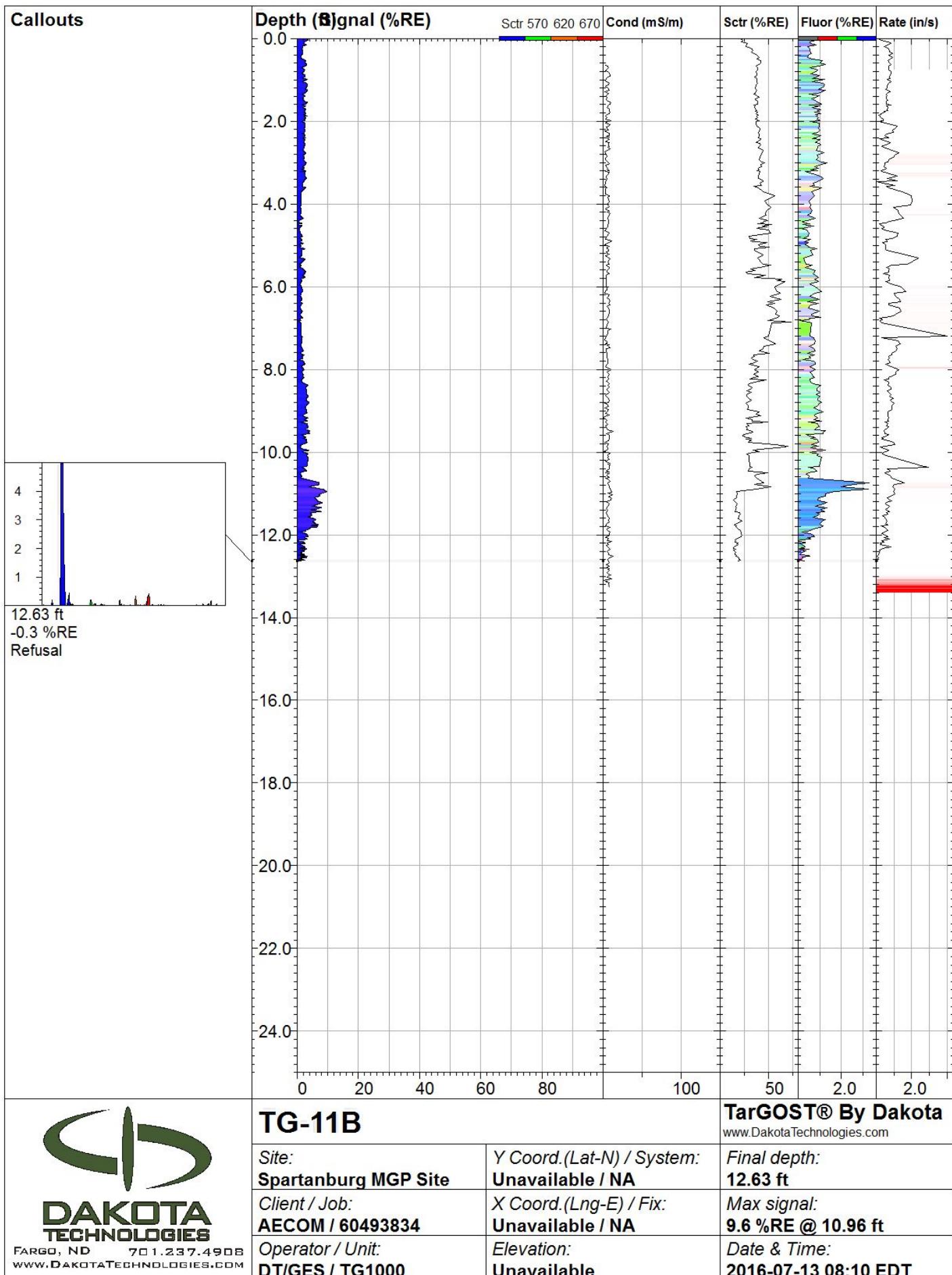


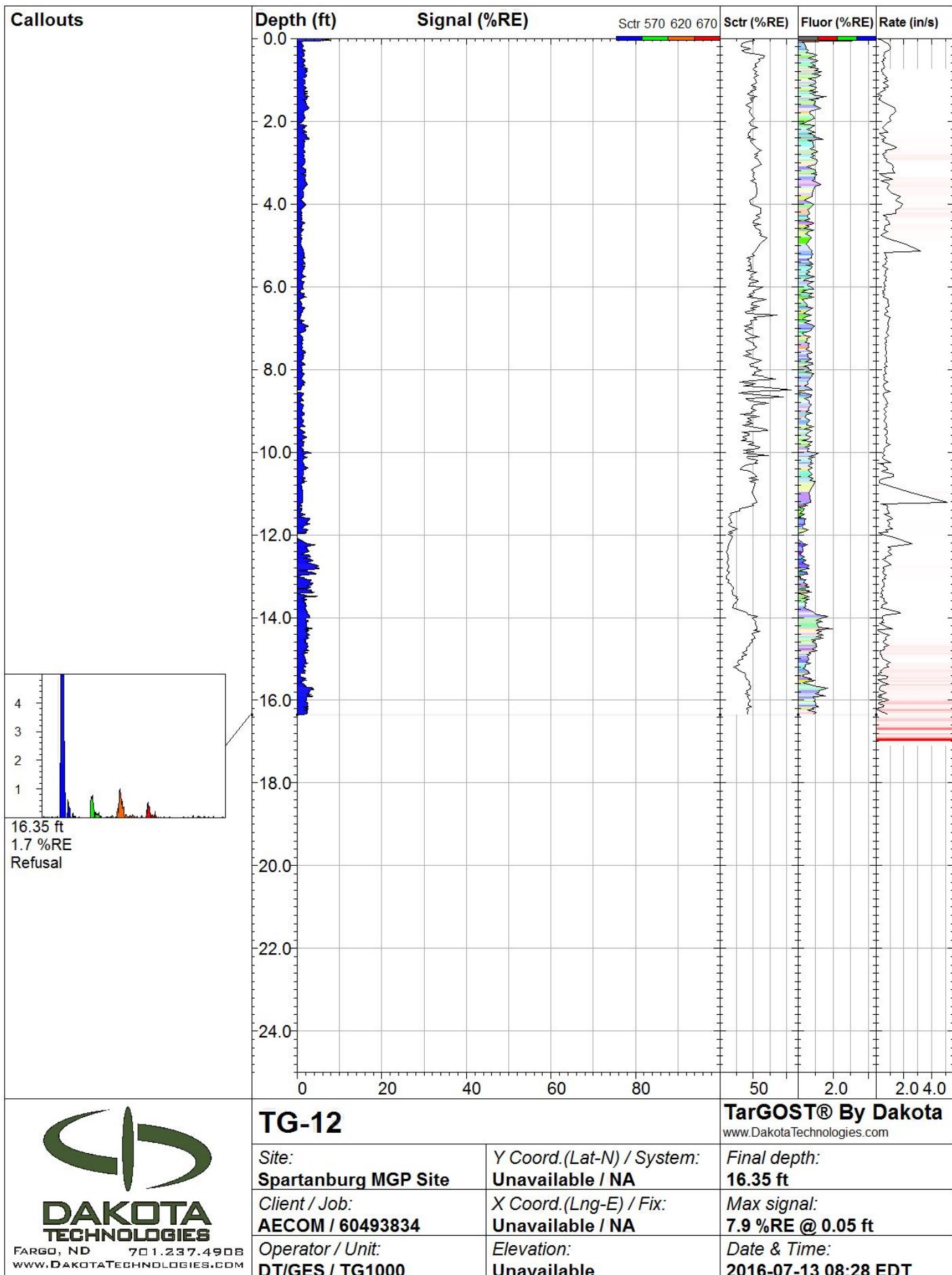
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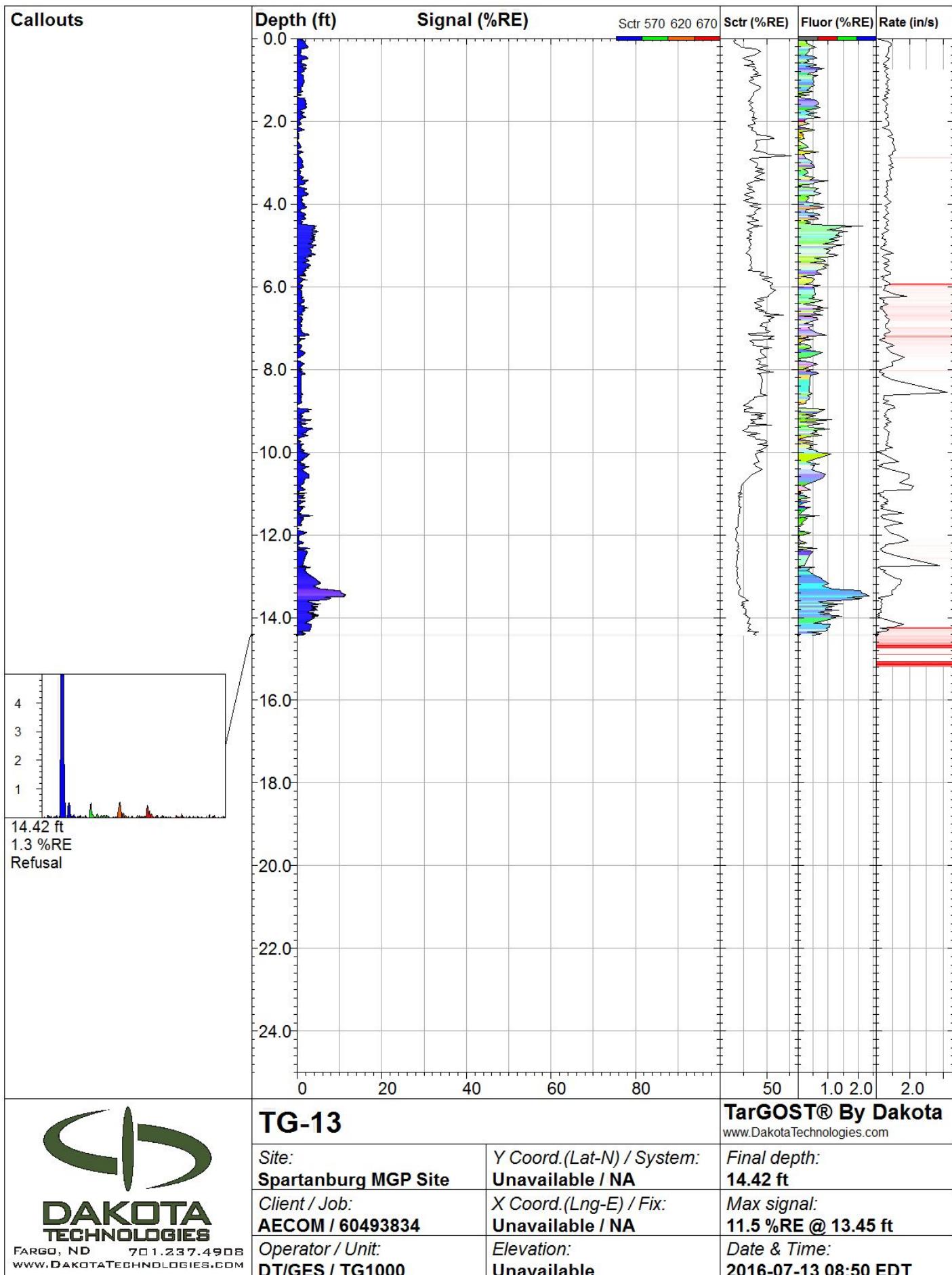


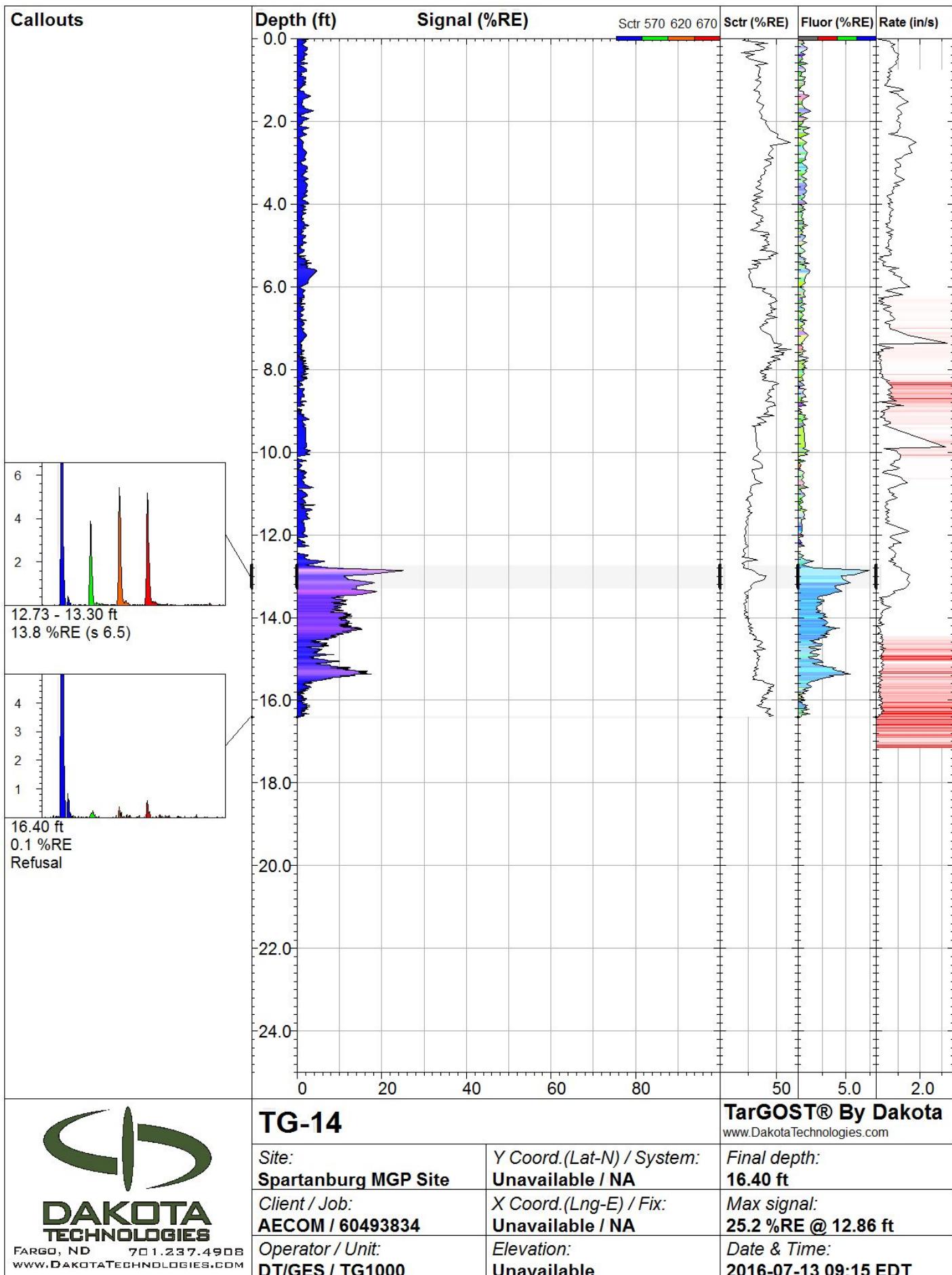
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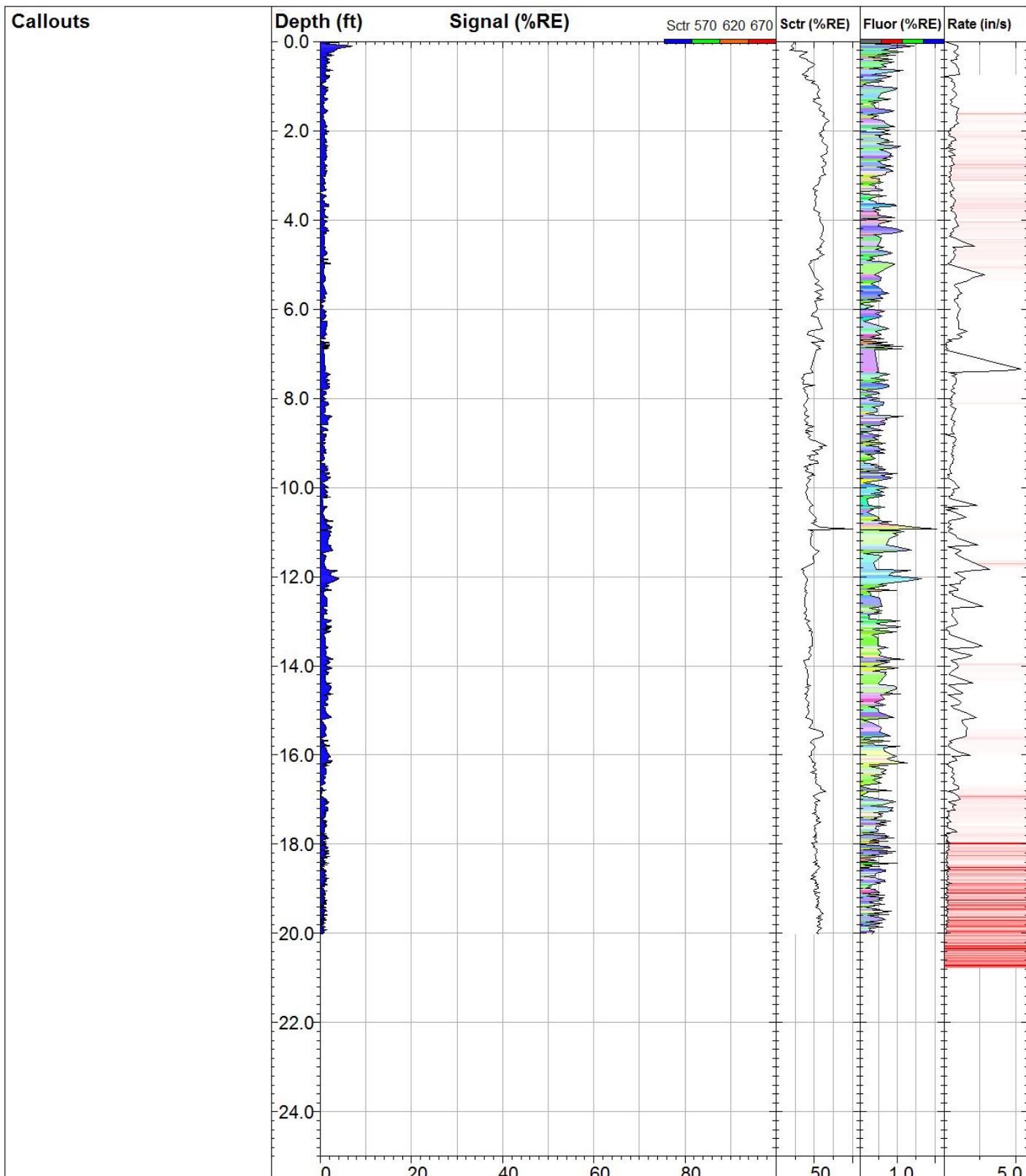


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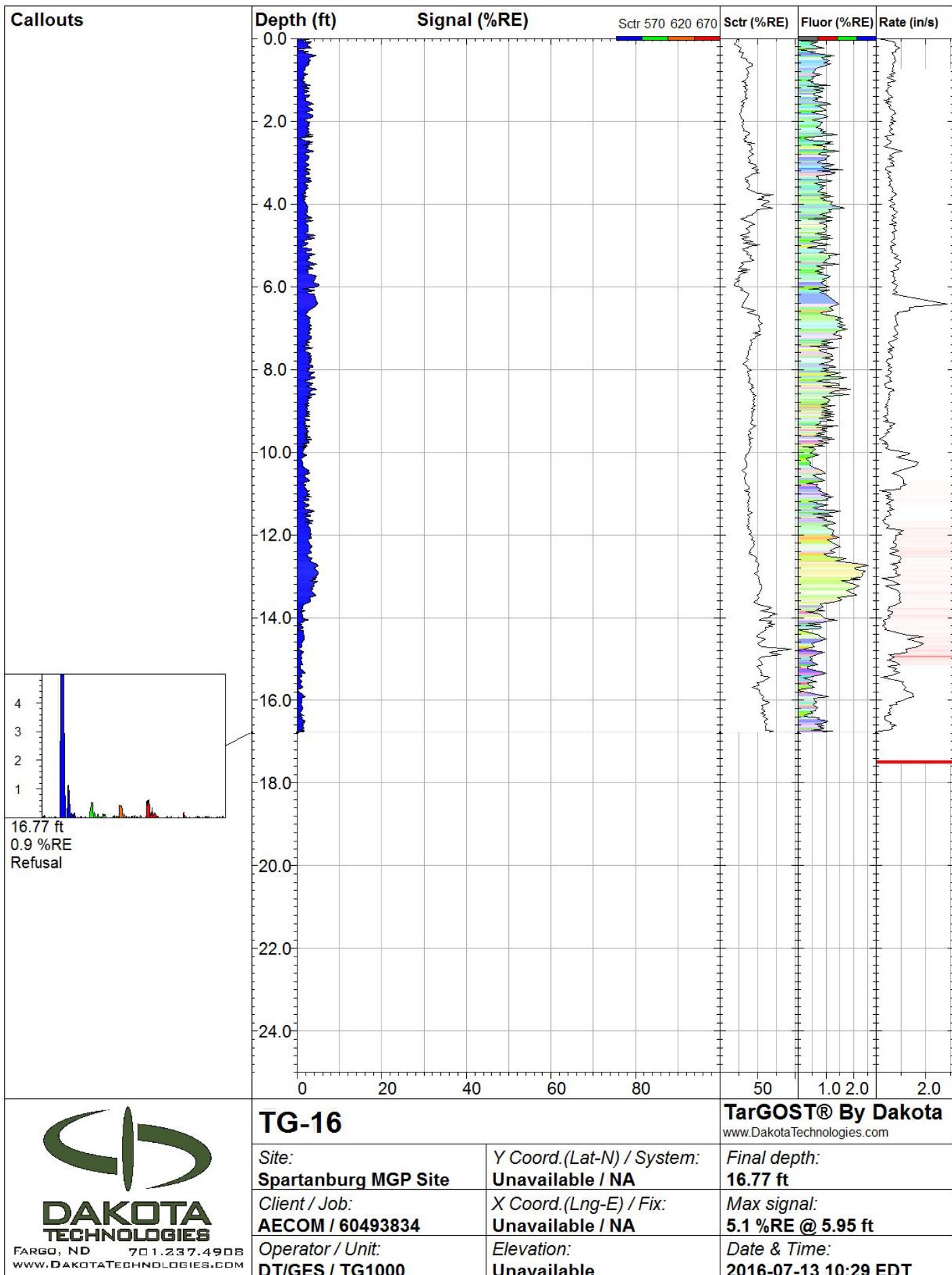
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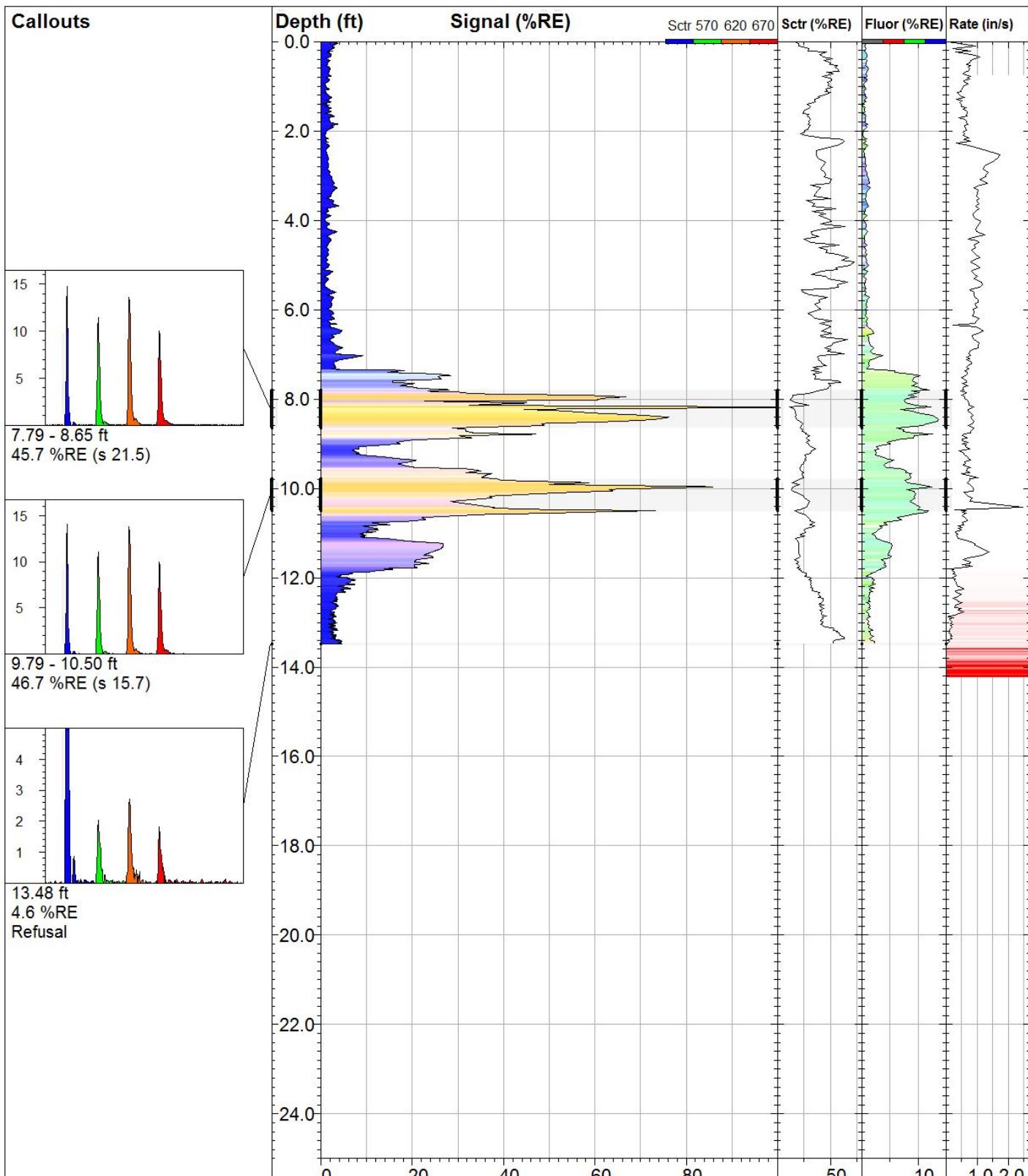
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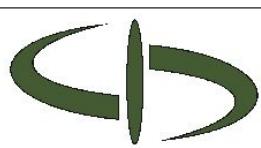
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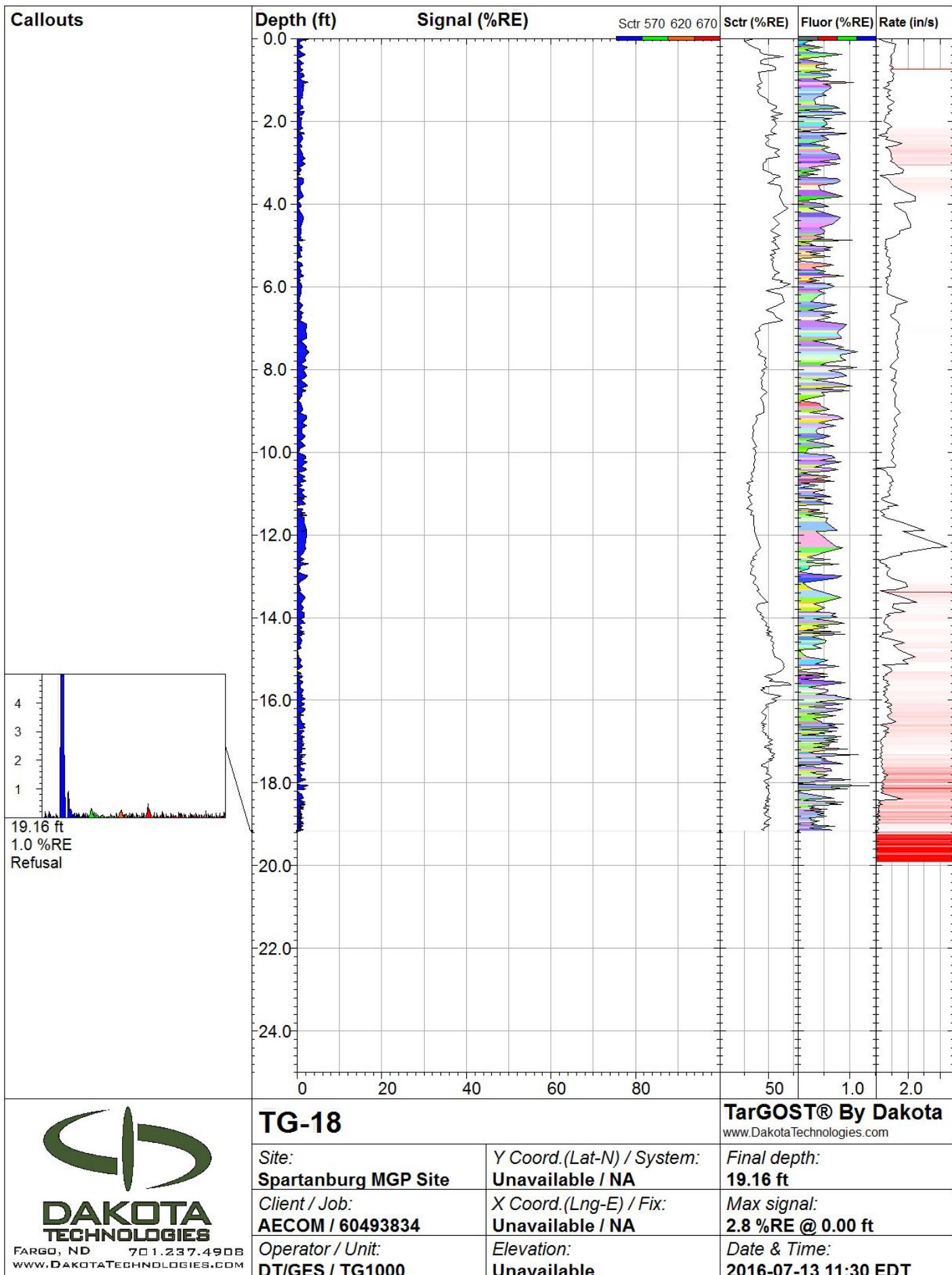


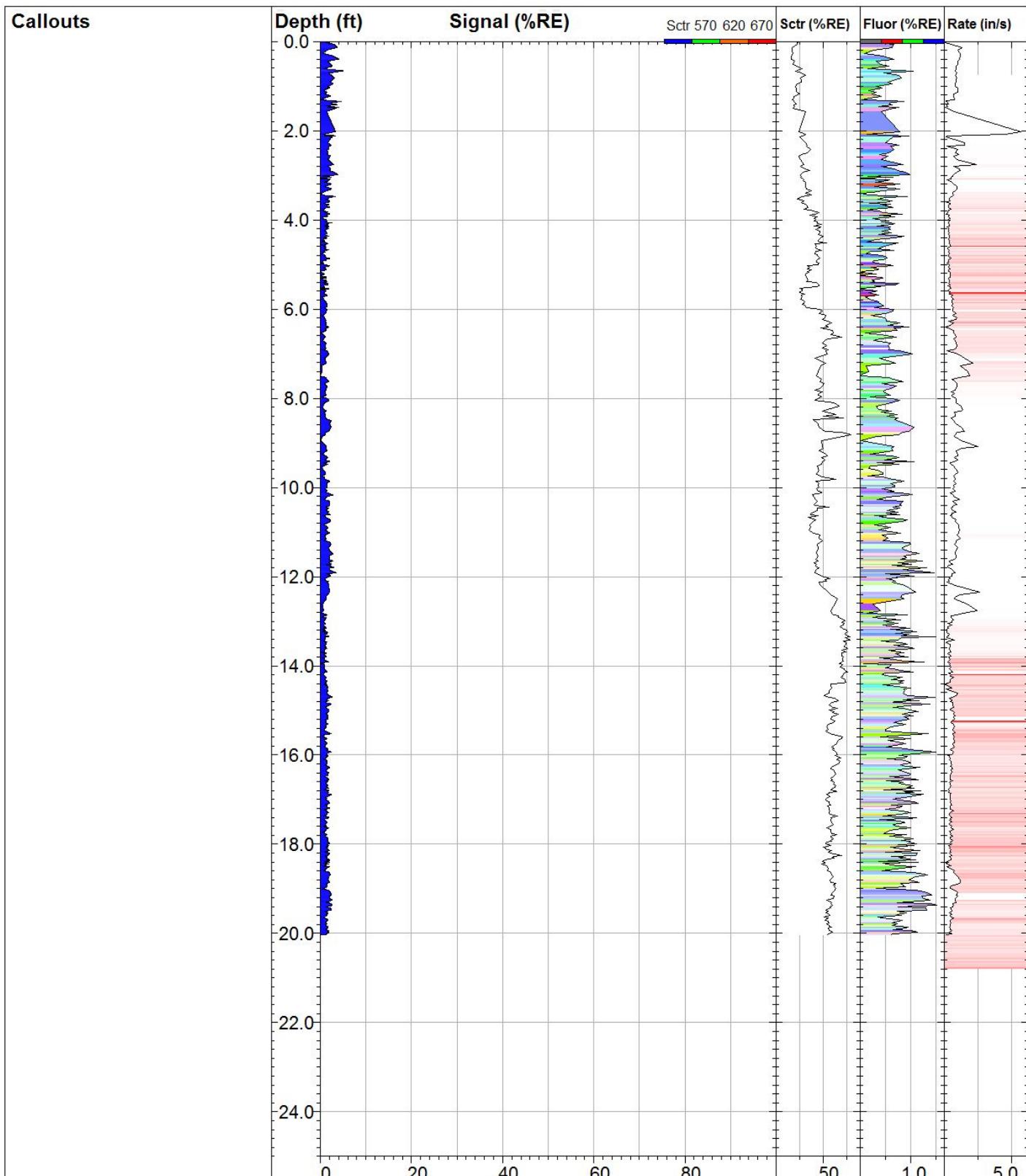
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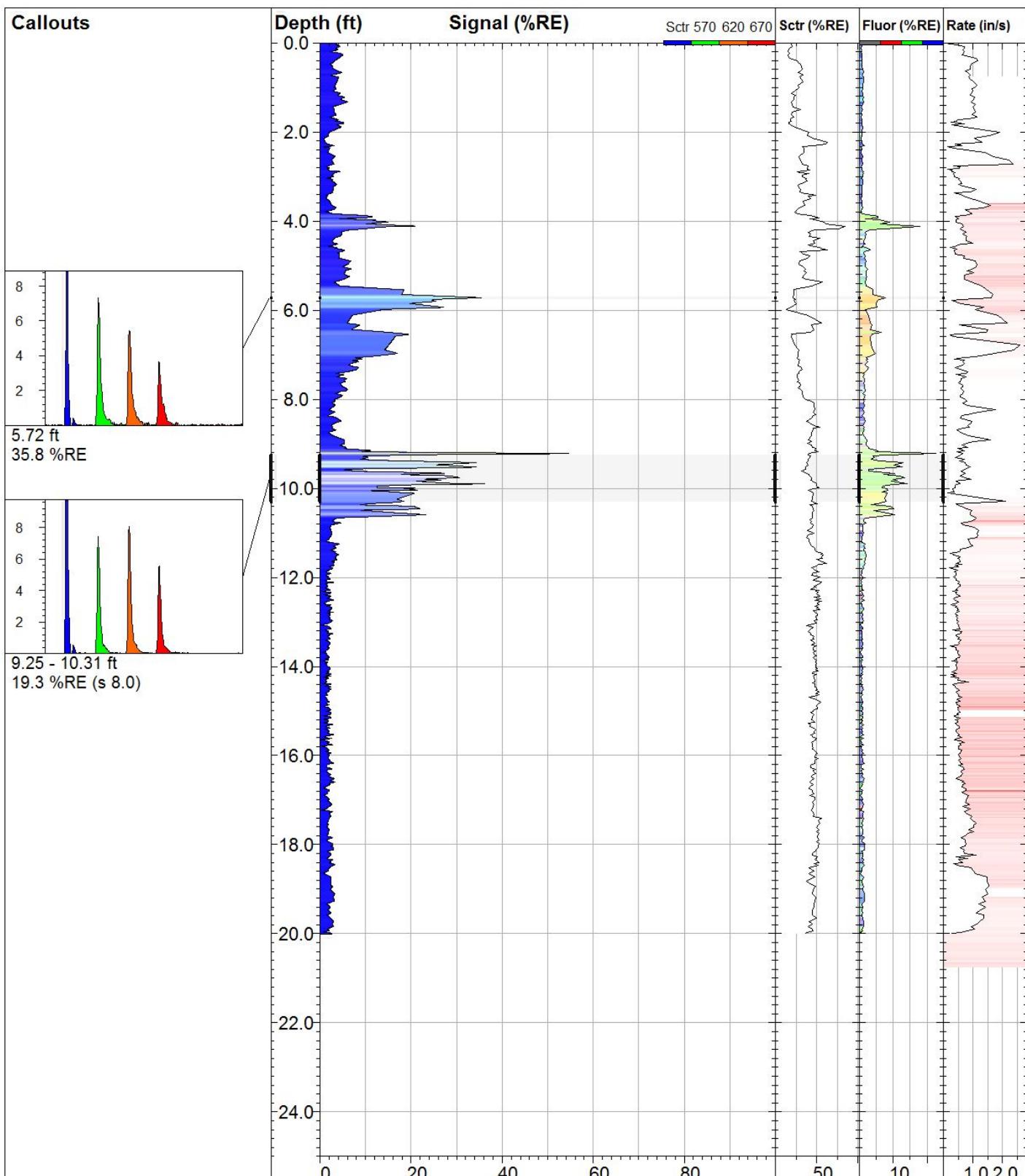


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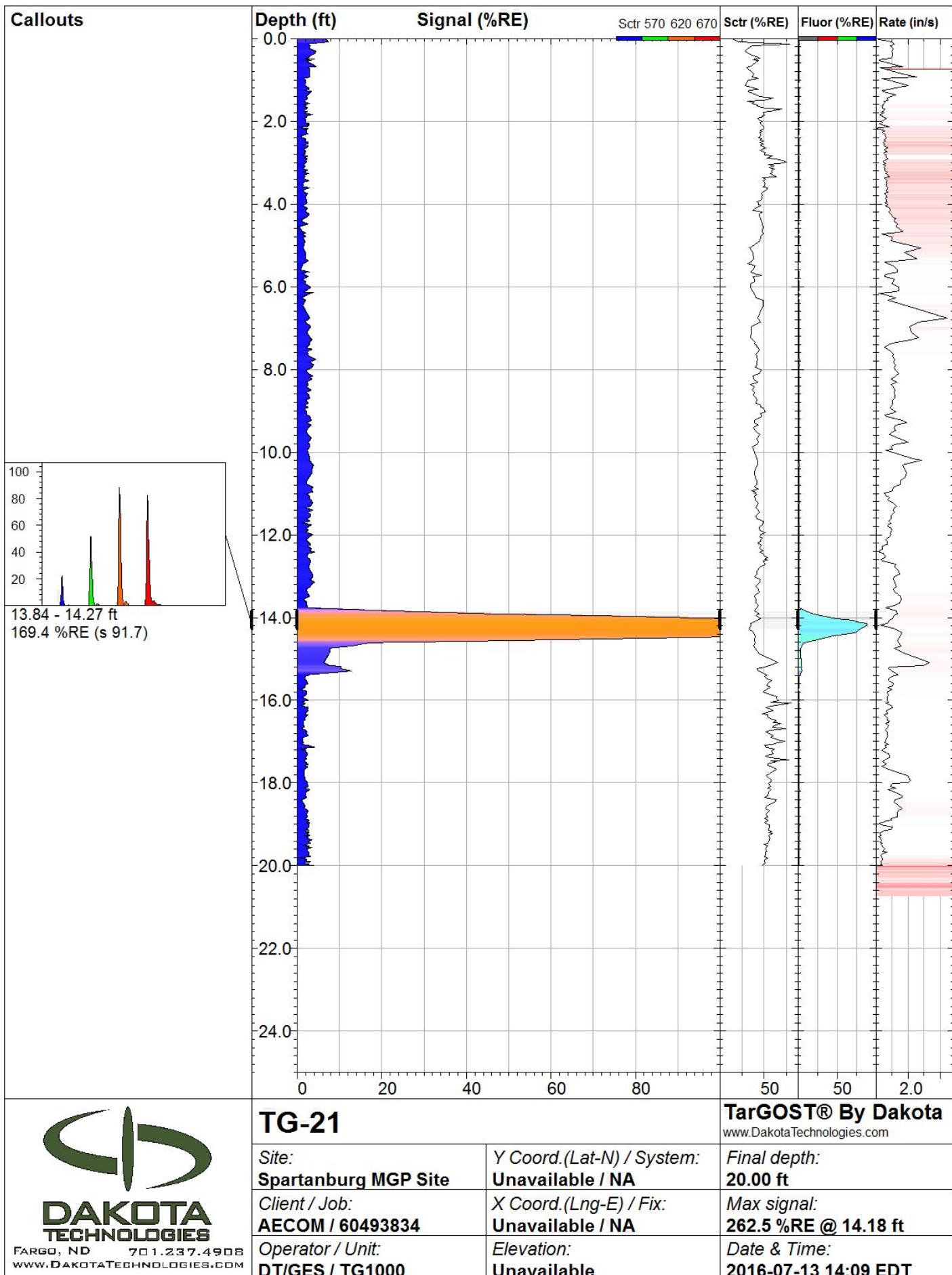


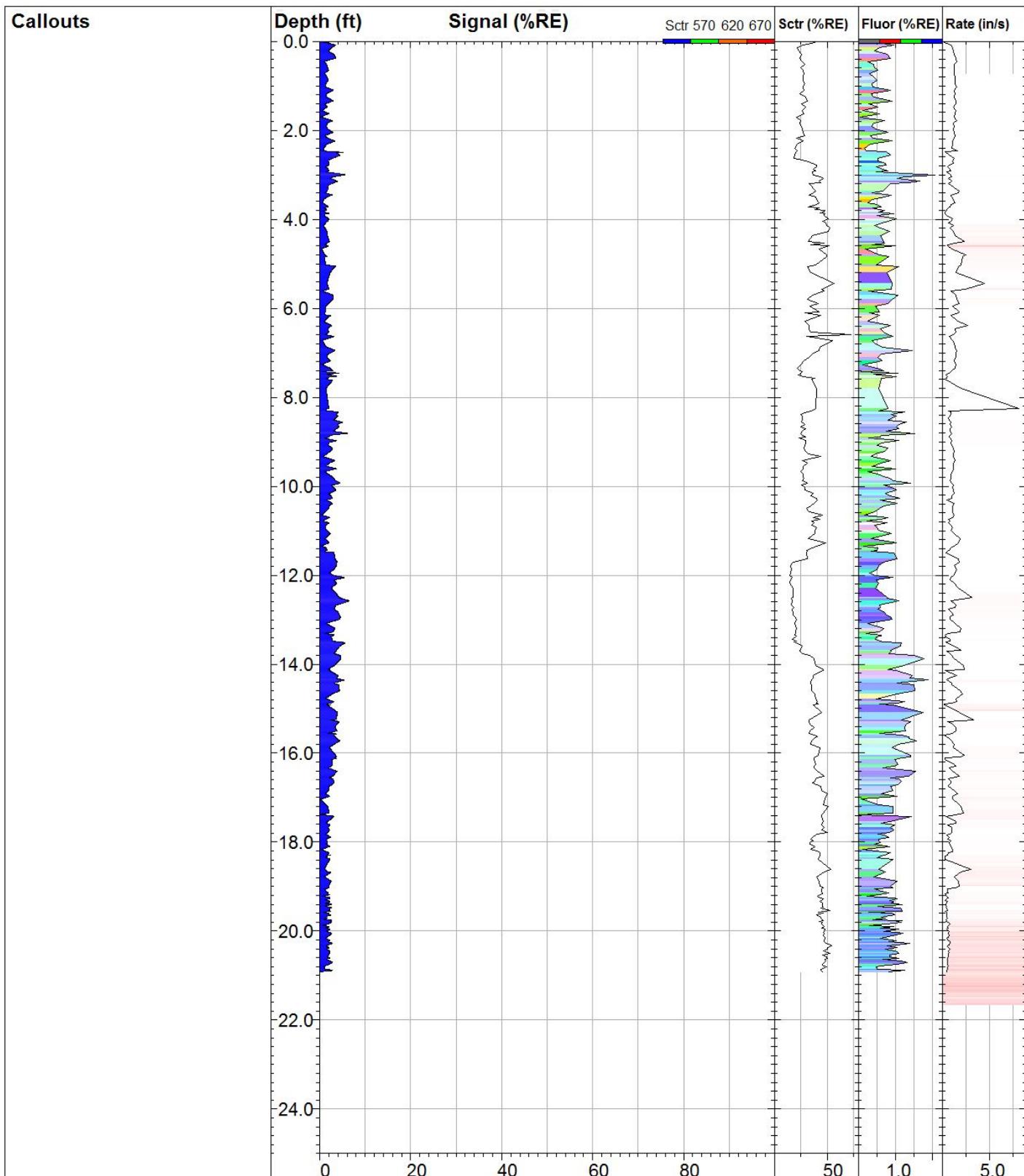


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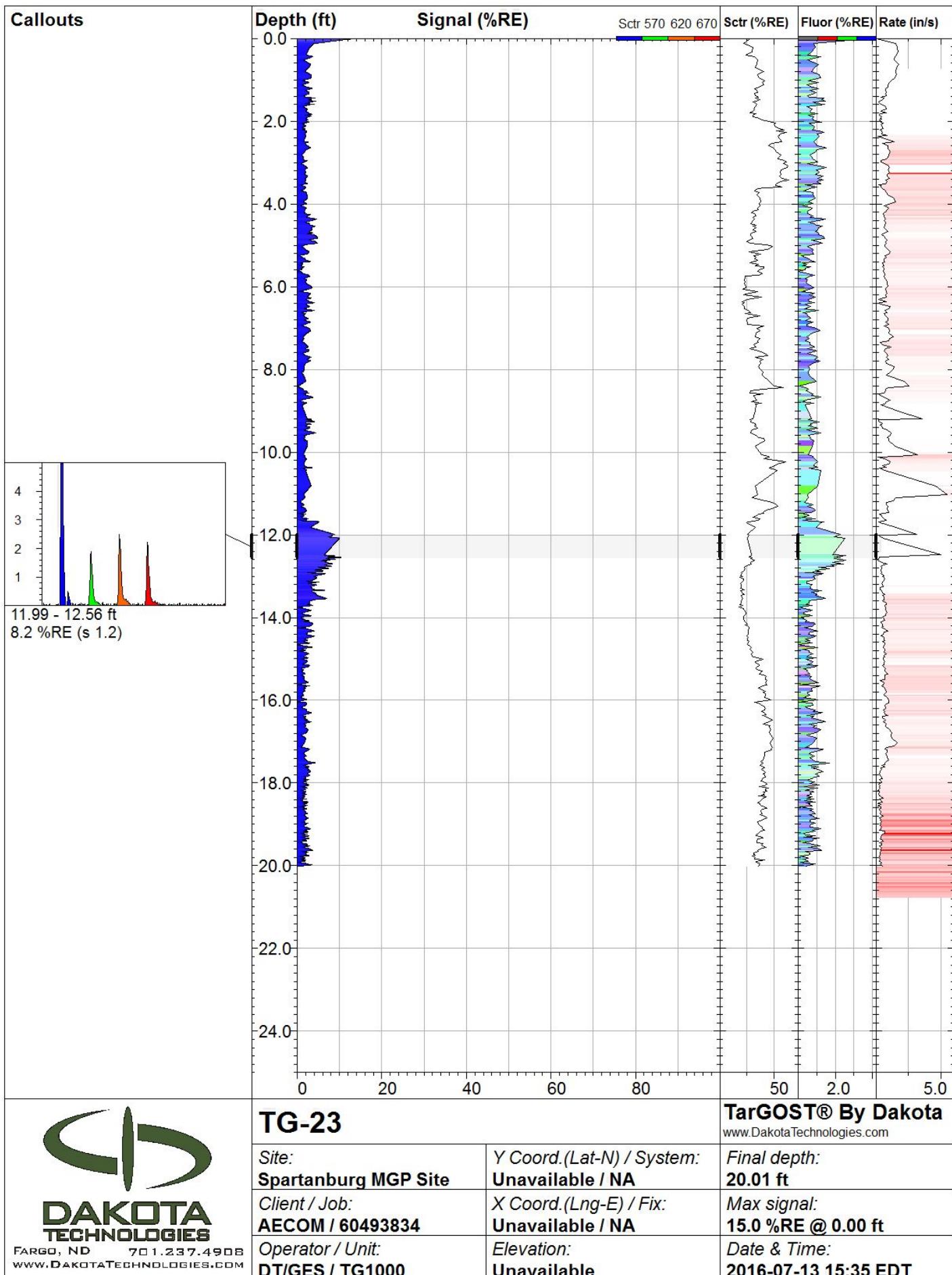


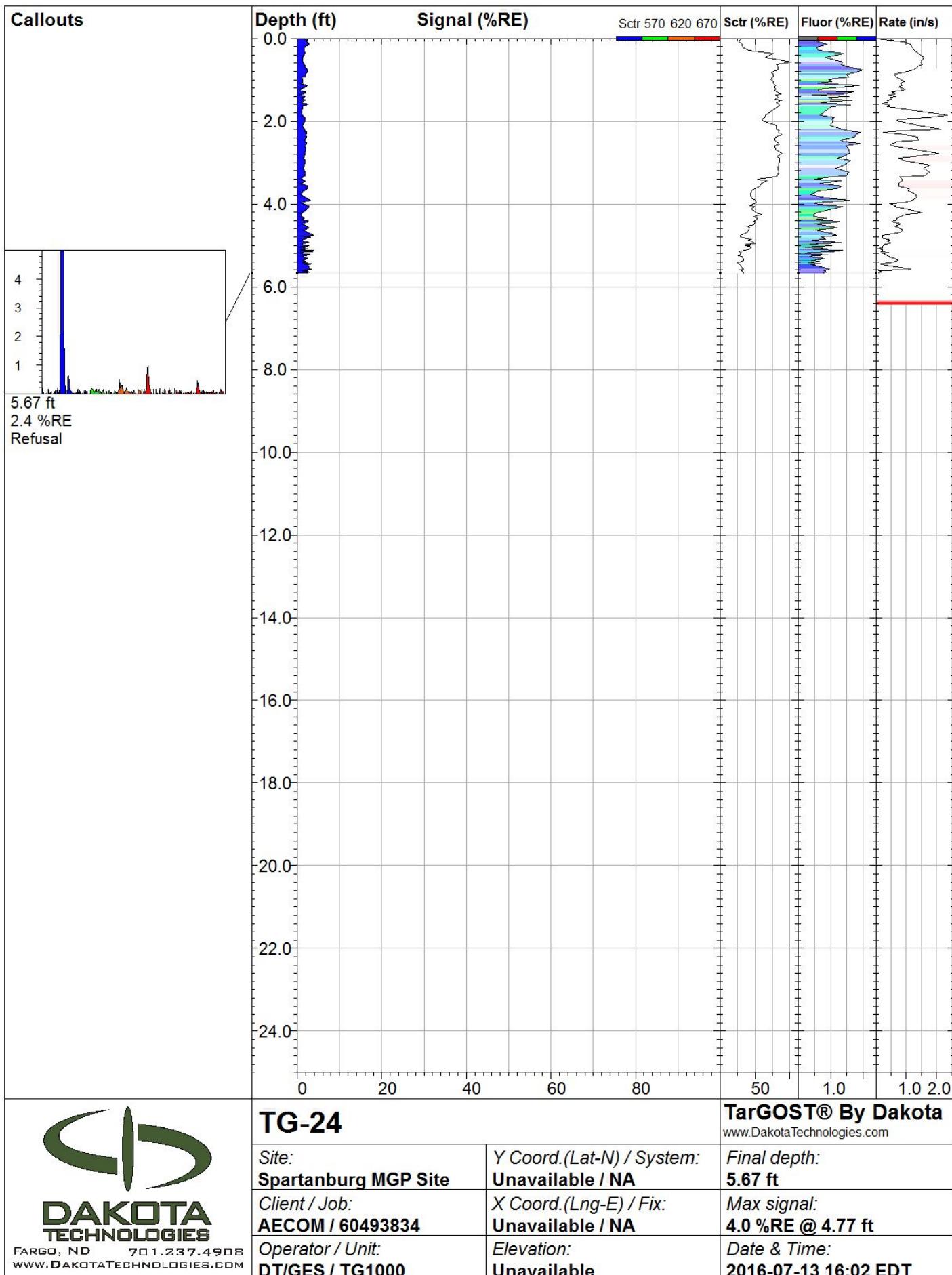
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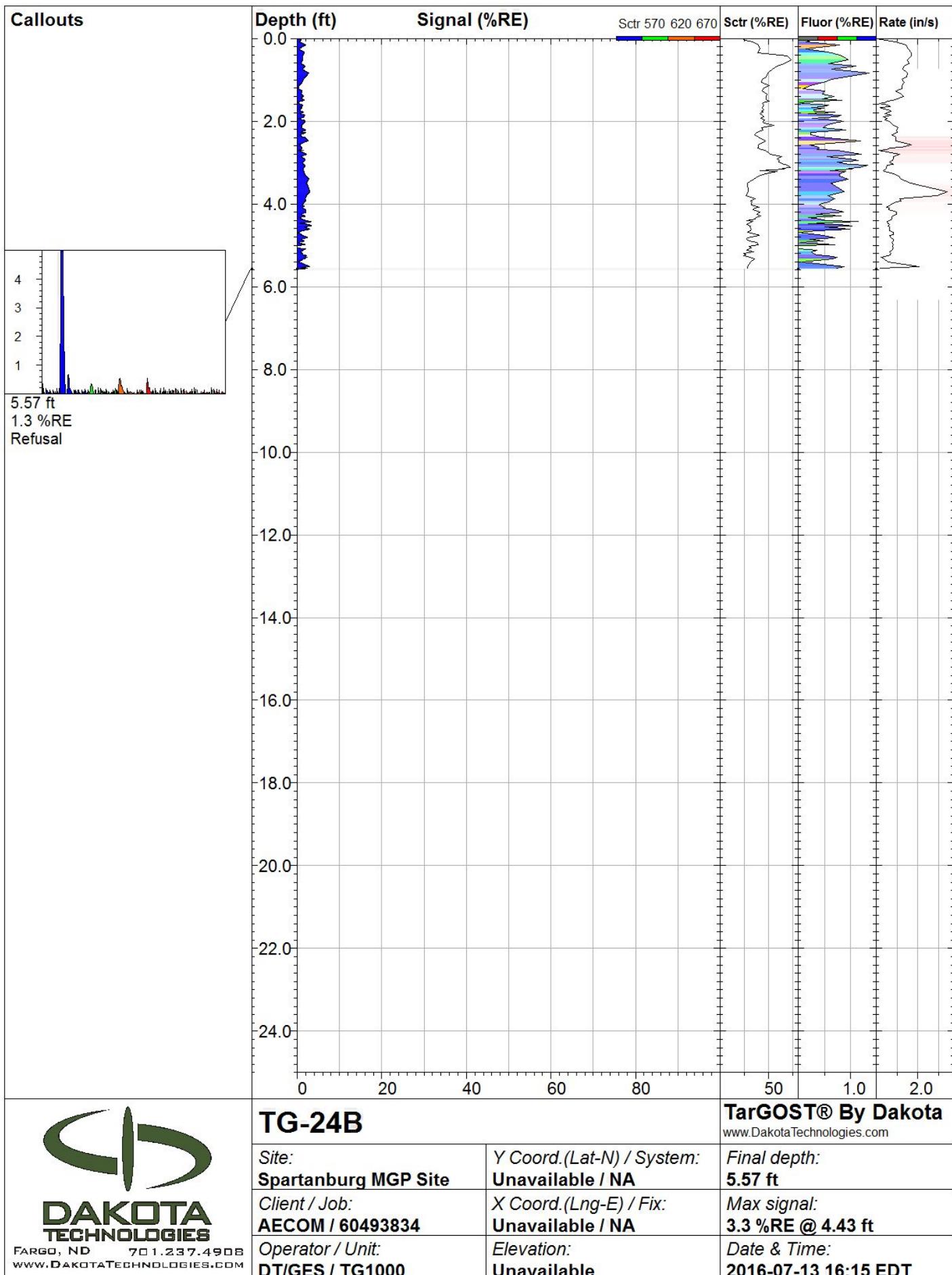


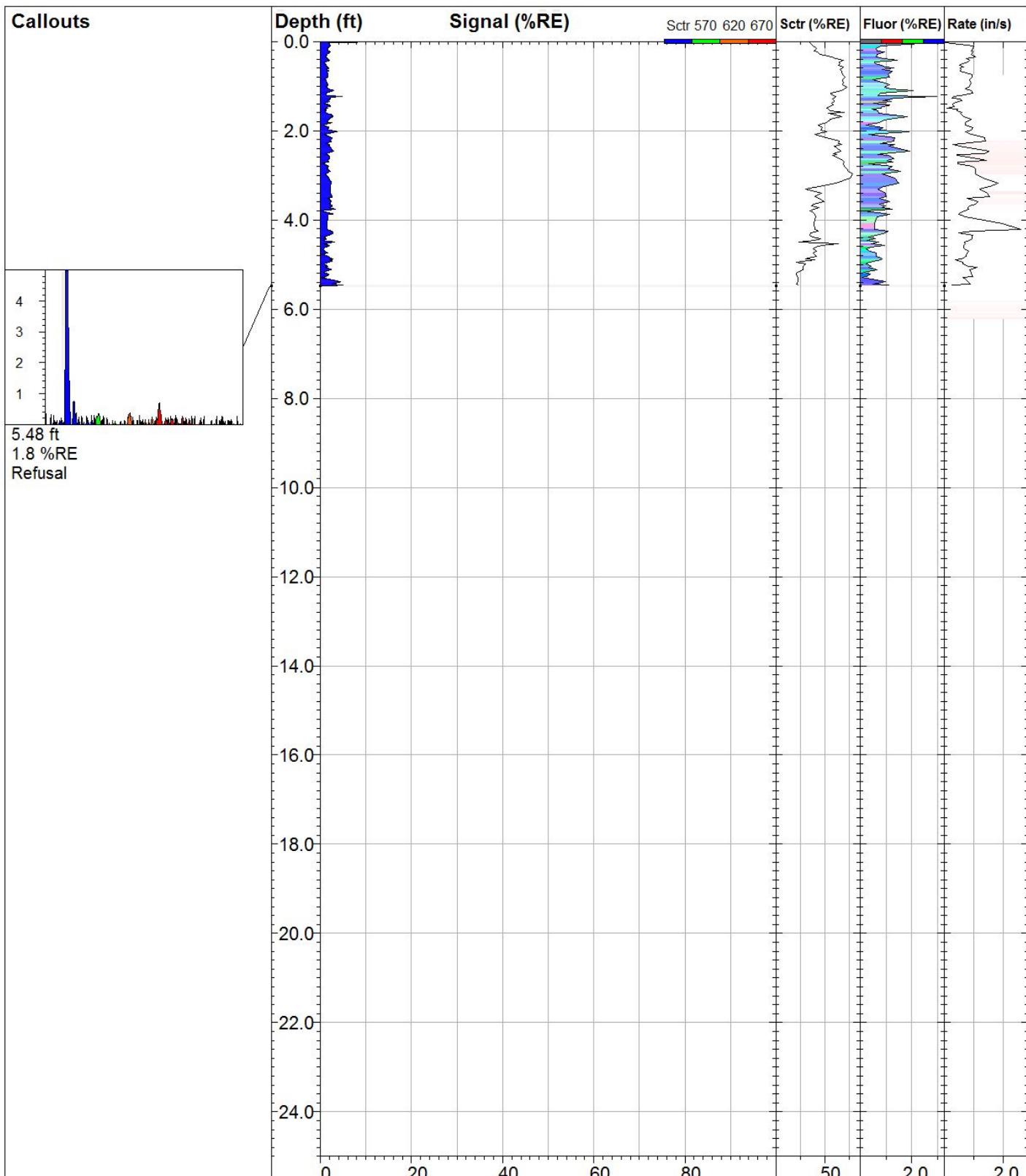


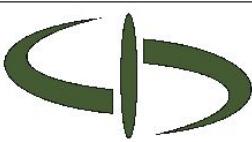
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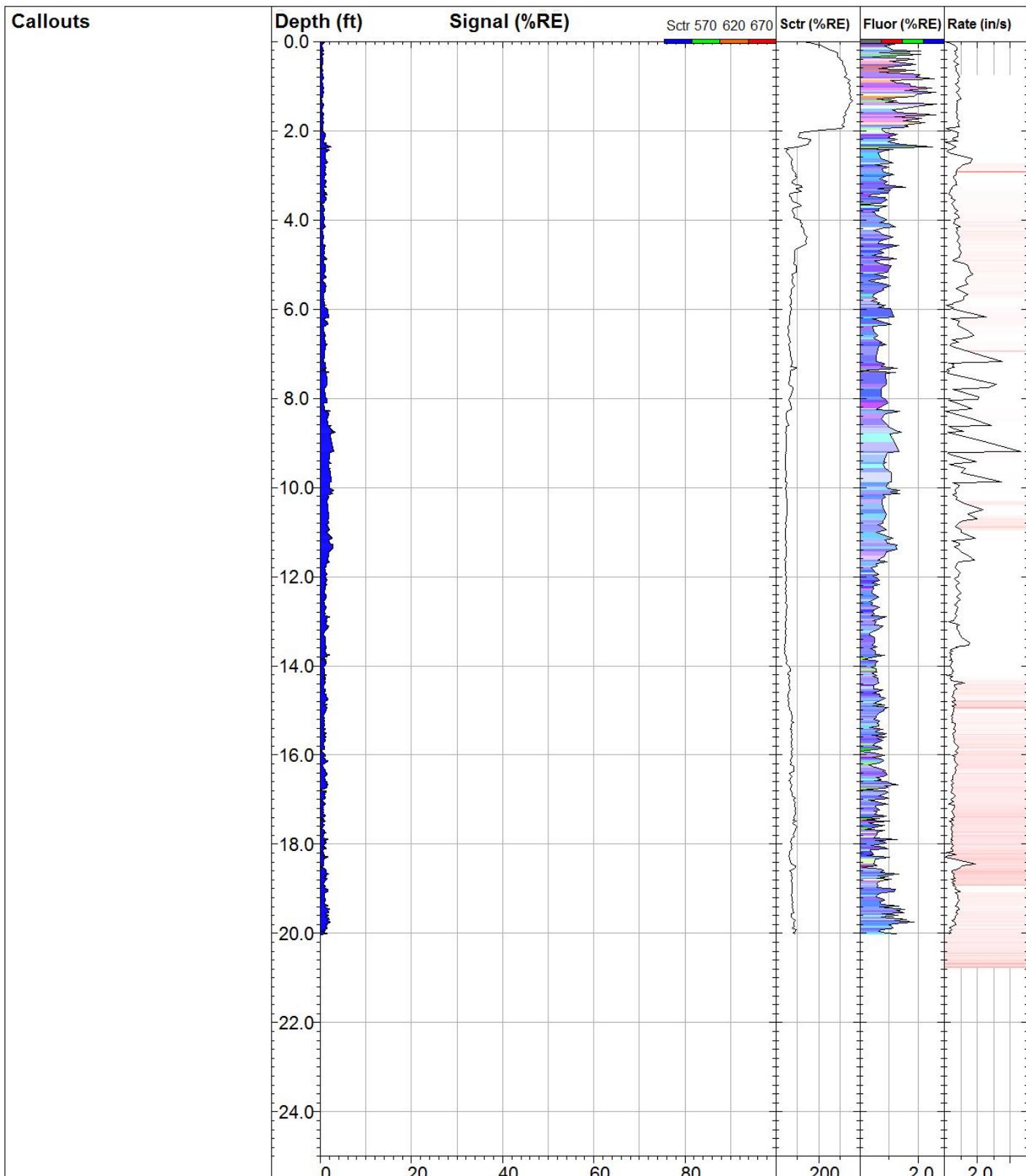


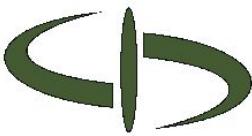


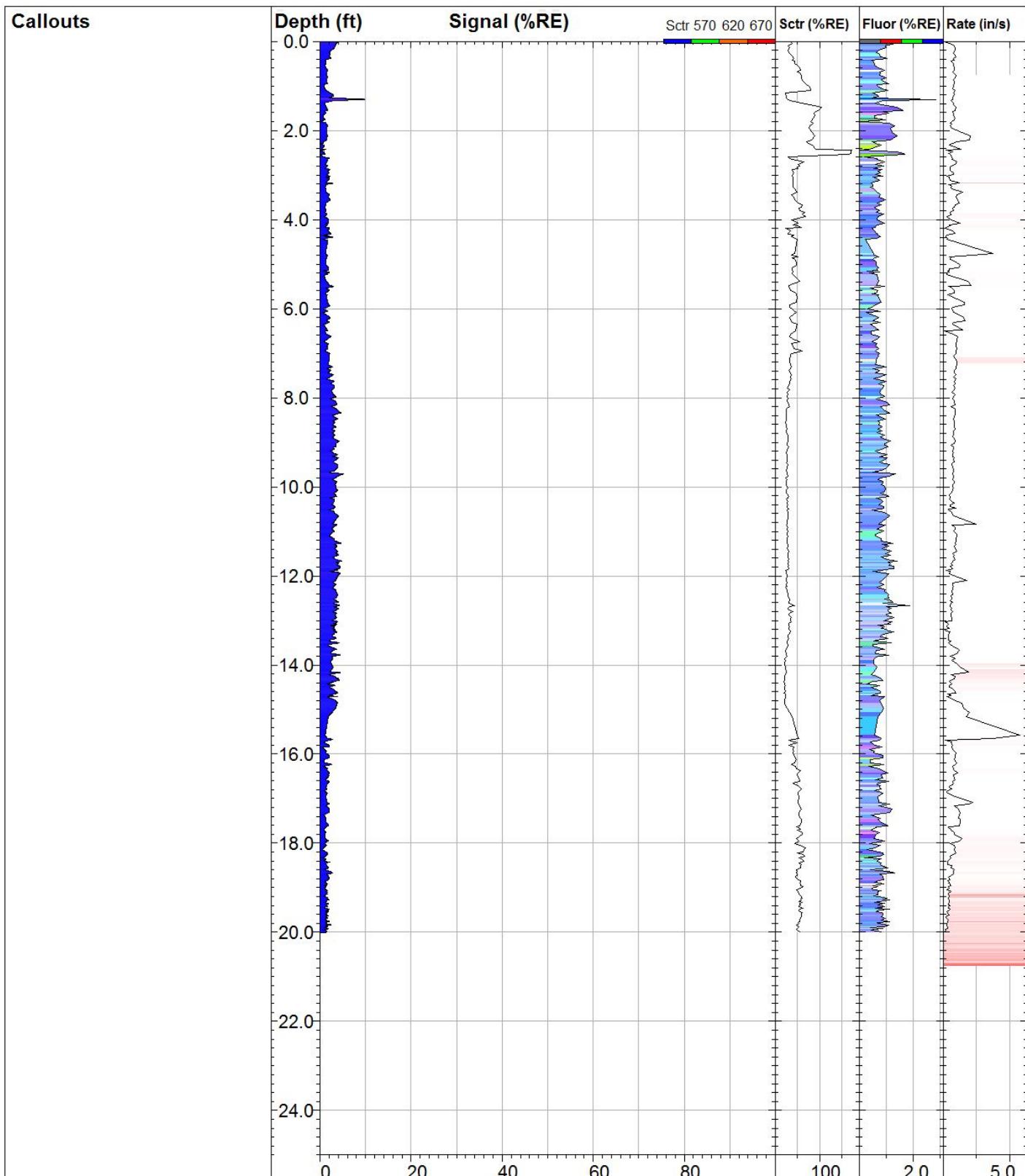




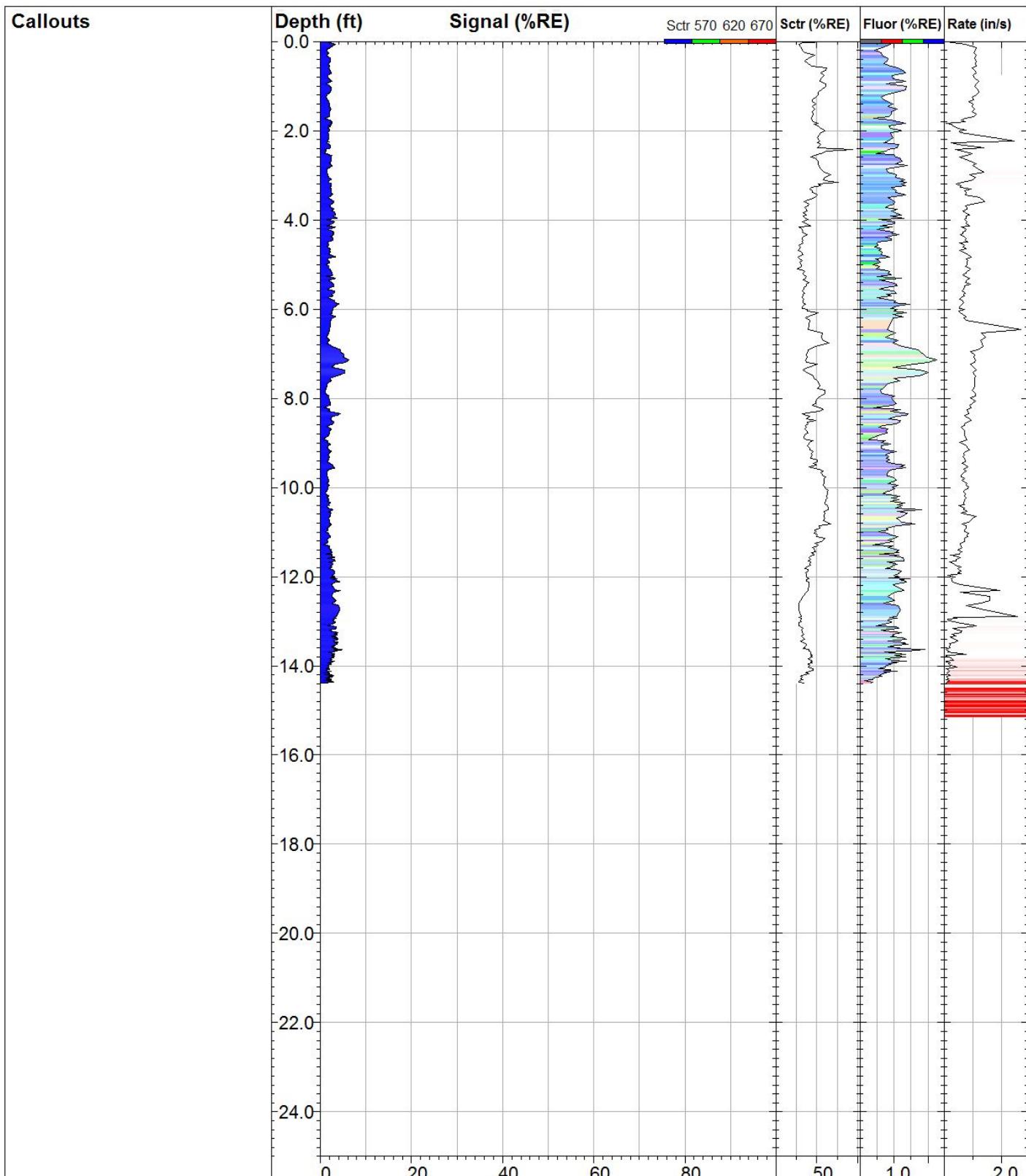
 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM	TG-24C	TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 5.48 ft
Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 8.4 %RE @ 0.02 ft
Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-13 16:23 EDT



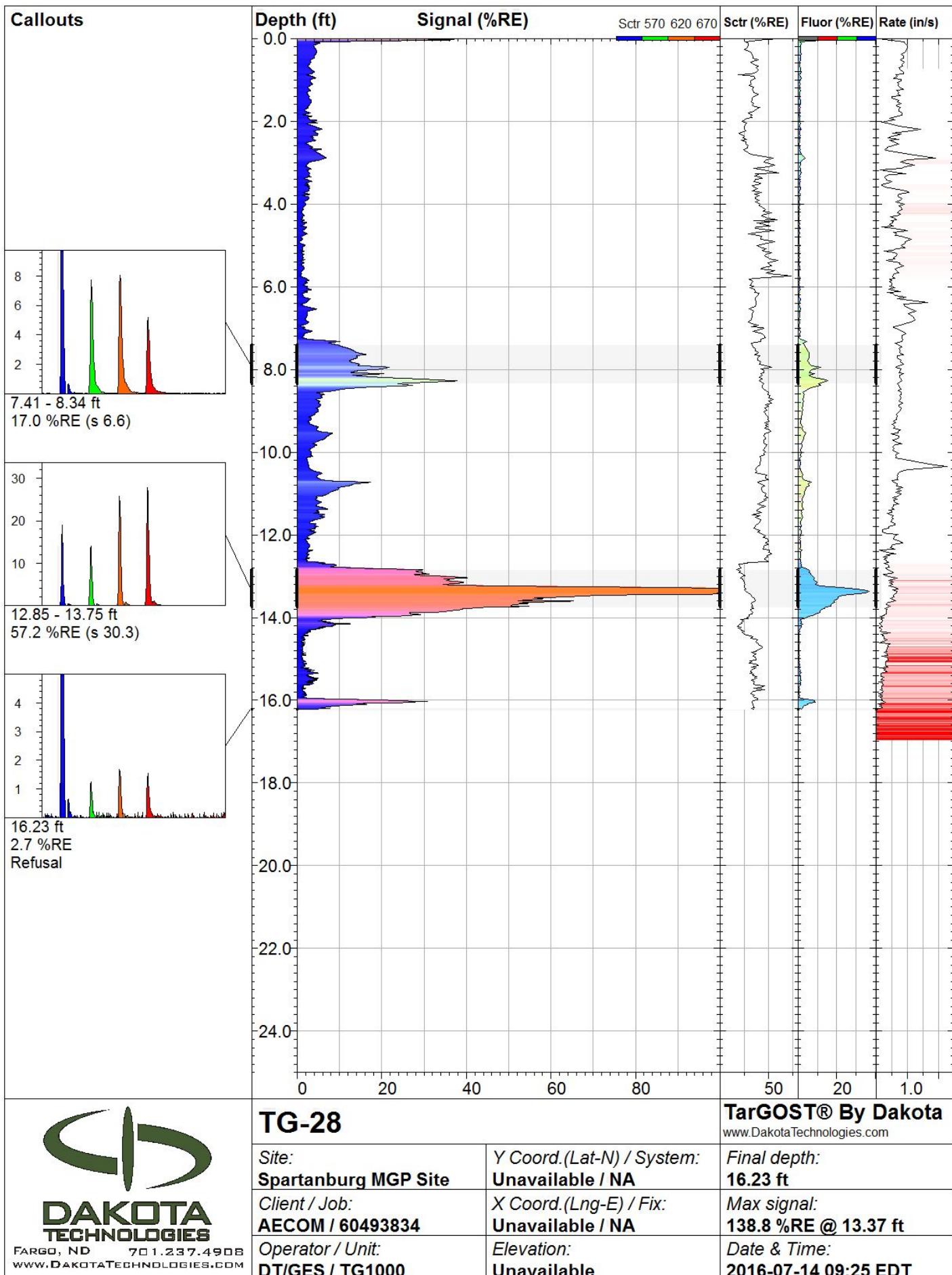
 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES <small>FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM</small>	TG-25		TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
	Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 20.02 ft
	Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 3.3 %RE @ 8.76 ft
	Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 07:47 EDT

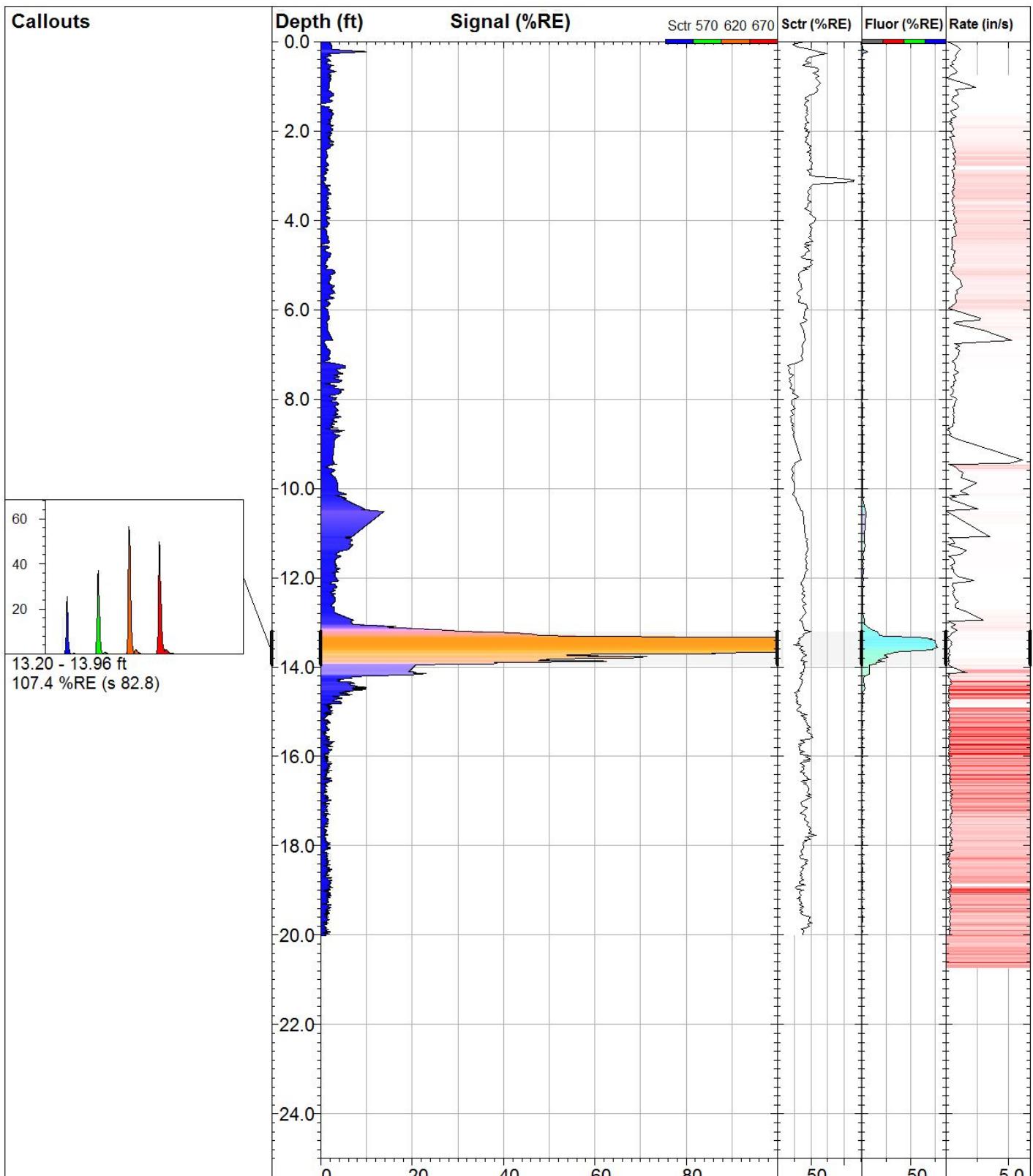


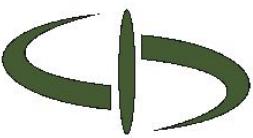
 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM	TG-26	TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 20.00 ft
Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 10.0 %RE @ 1.30 ft
Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 08:19 EDT

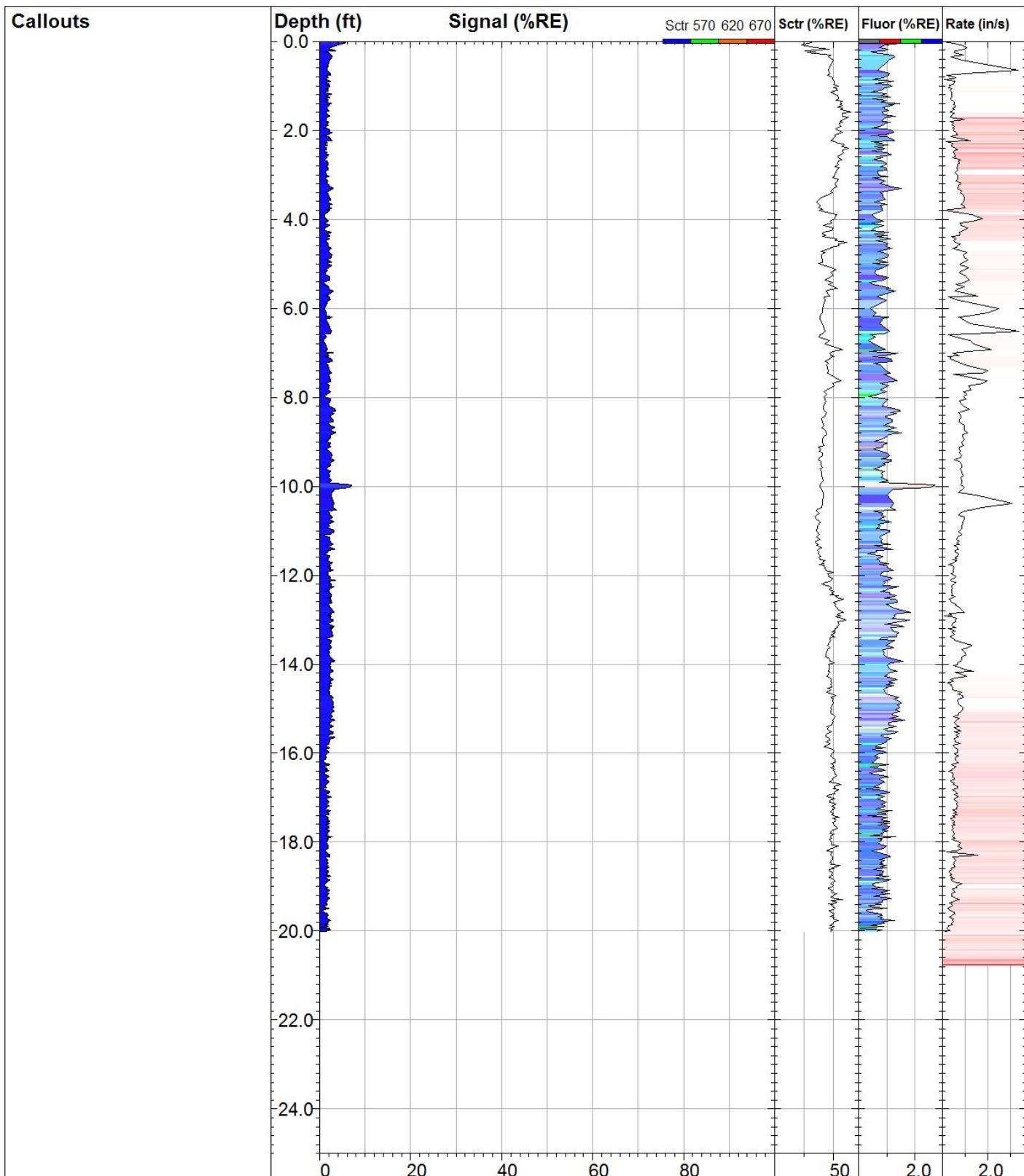


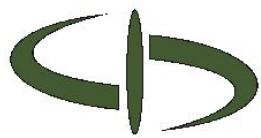
 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES <small>FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM</small>	TG-27		TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
	Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 14.38 ft
	Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 6.3 %RE @ 7.14 ft
	Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 08:54 EDT

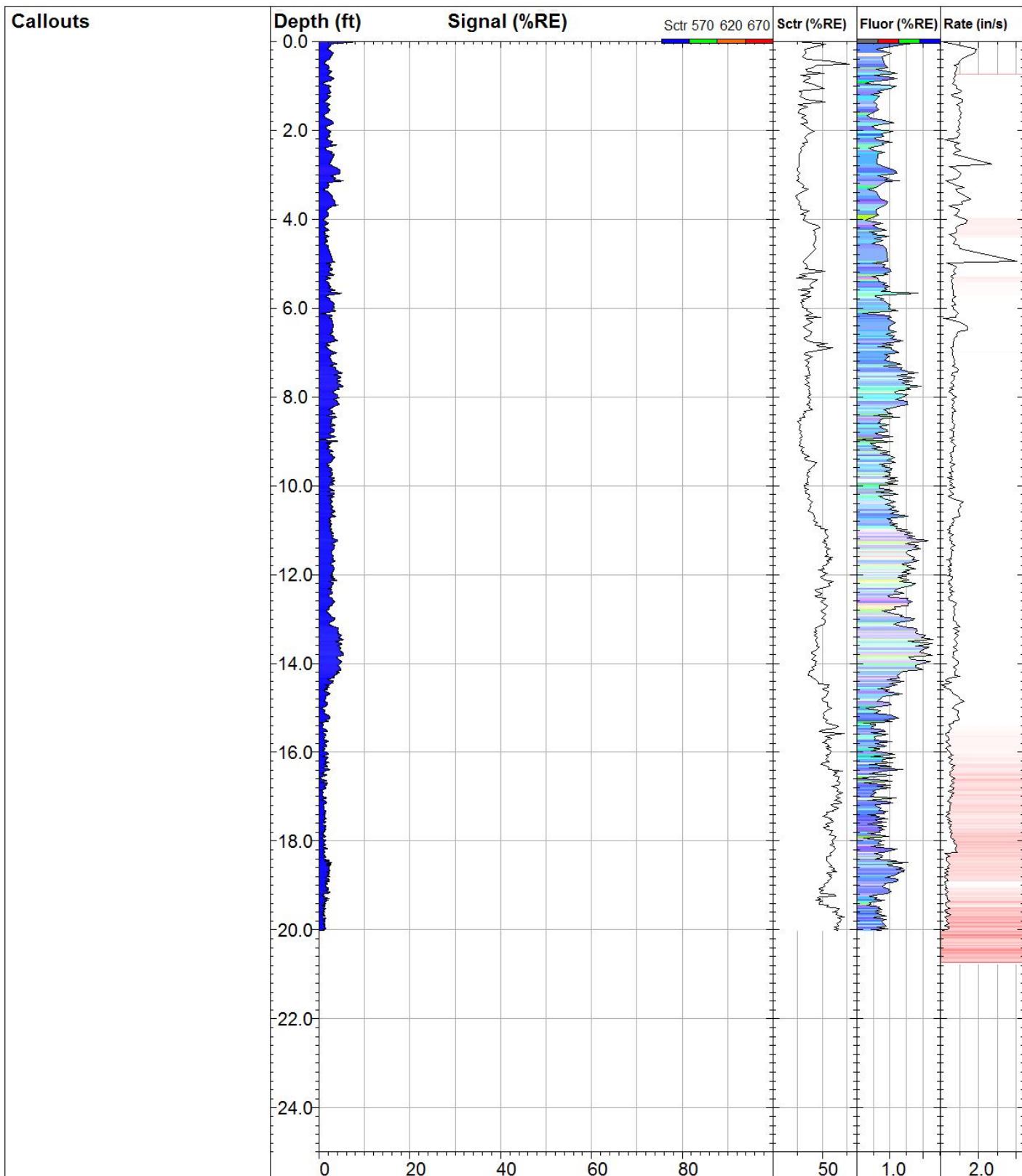




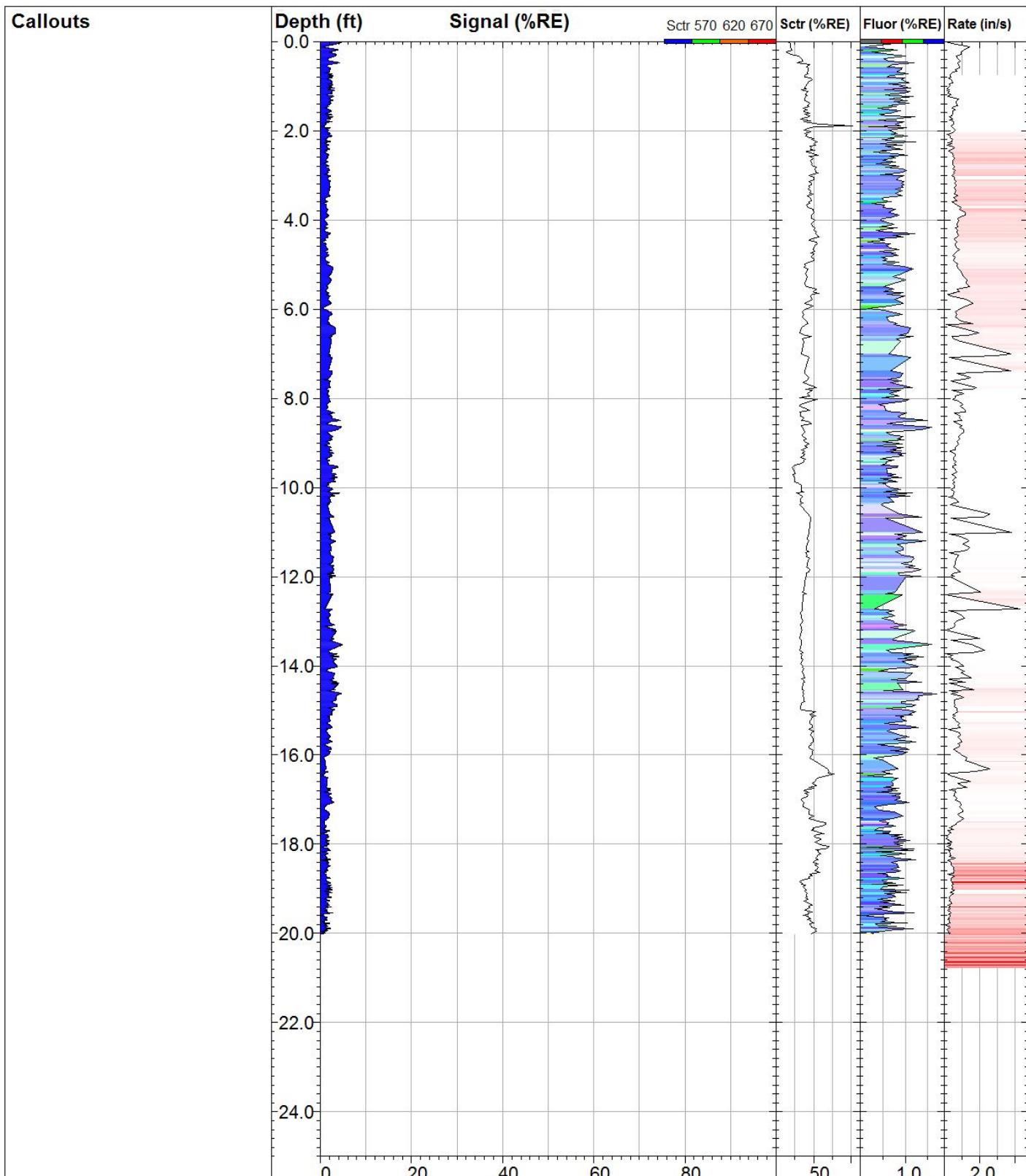
 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES <small>FARGO, ND 701.237.4908</small> <small>www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM</small>	TG-29		TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
	Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 20.00 ft
	Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 320.4 %RE @ 13.50 ft
	Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 09:48 EDT



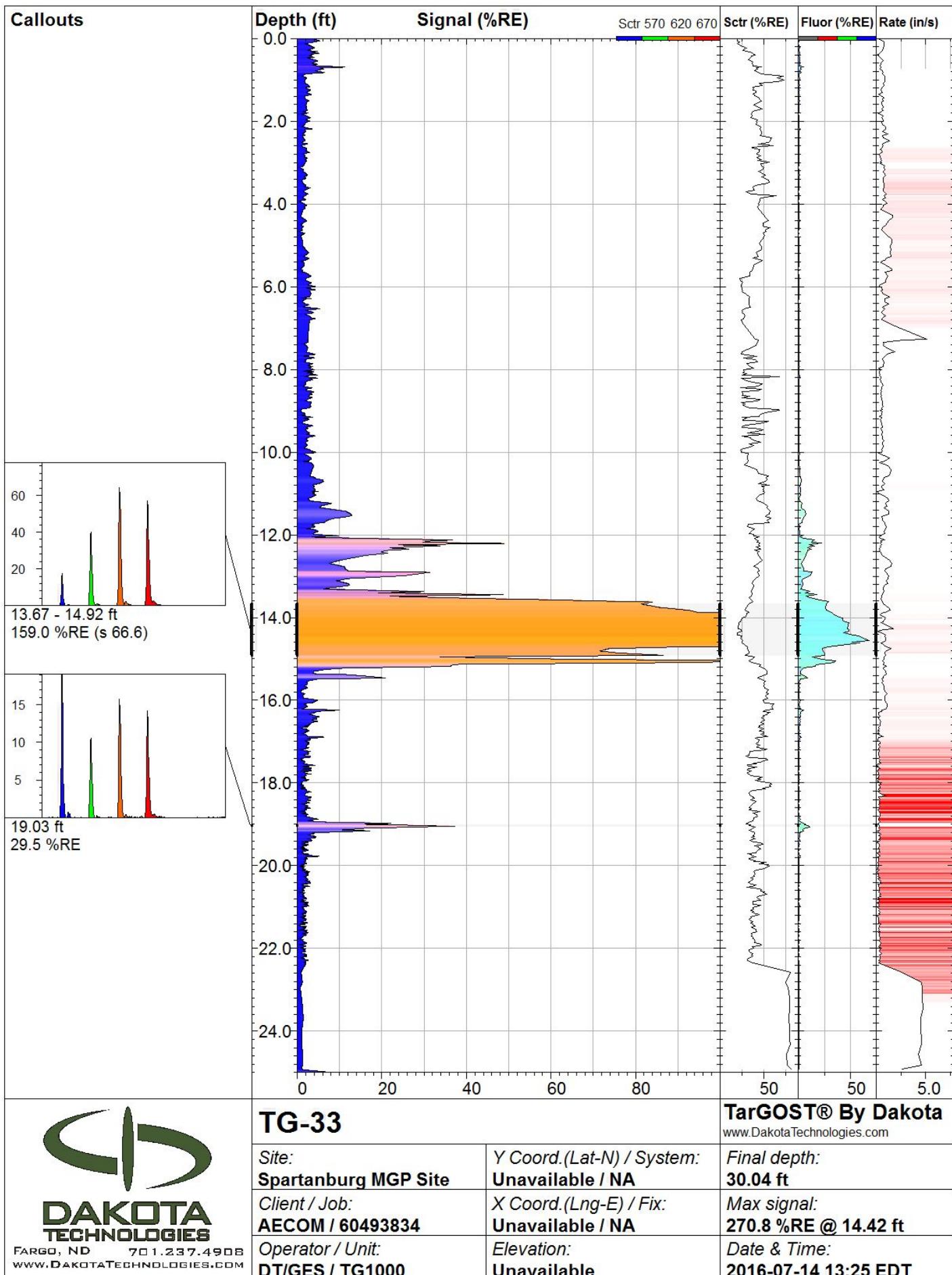
 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM	TG-30		TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 20.01 ft	
Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 7.0 %RE @ 9.97 ft	
Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 10:33 EDT	

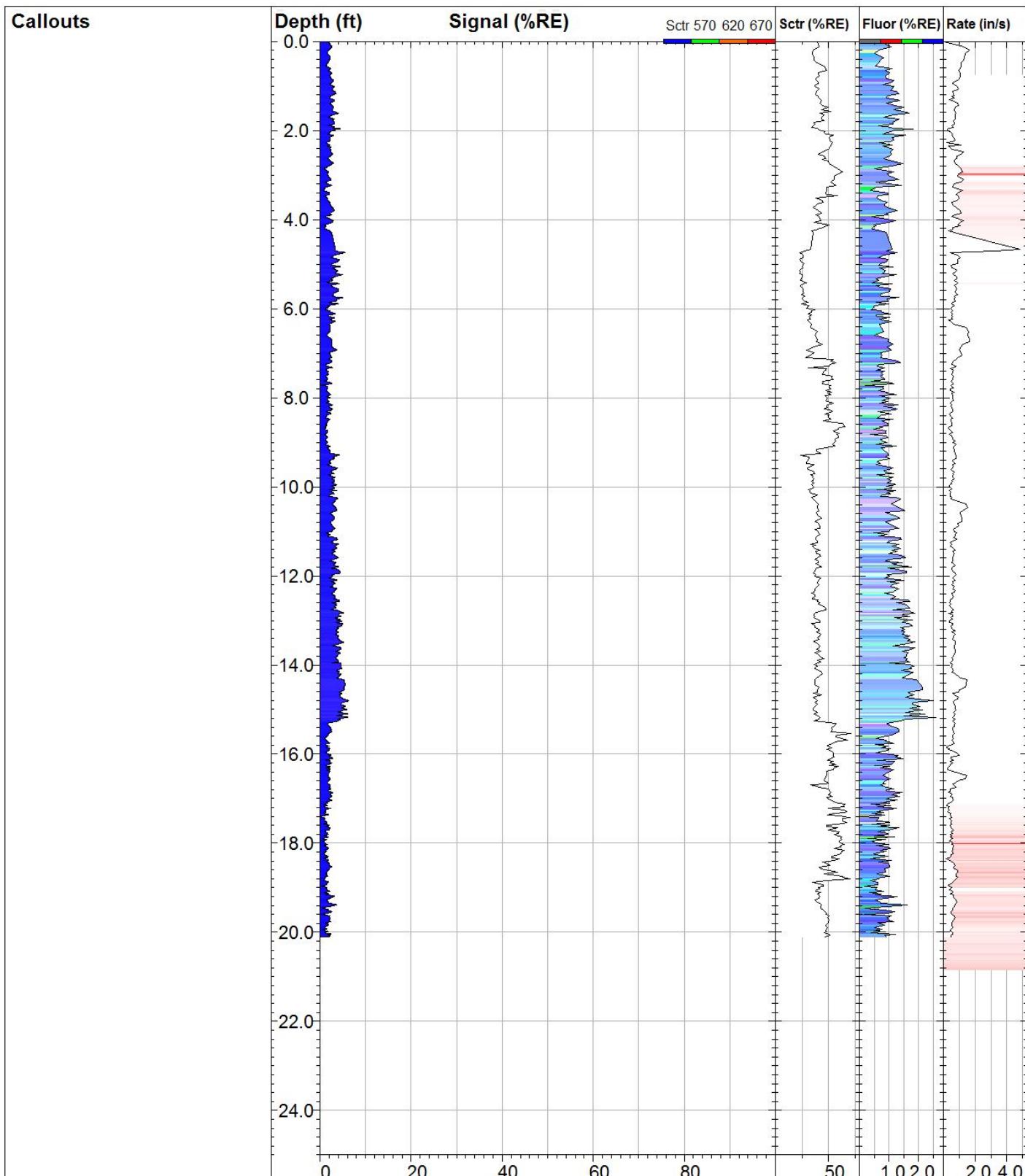


 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES <small>FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM</small>	TG-31D		TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
	Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 20.01 ft
	Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 9.4 %RE @ 0.00 ft
	Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 12:29 EDT

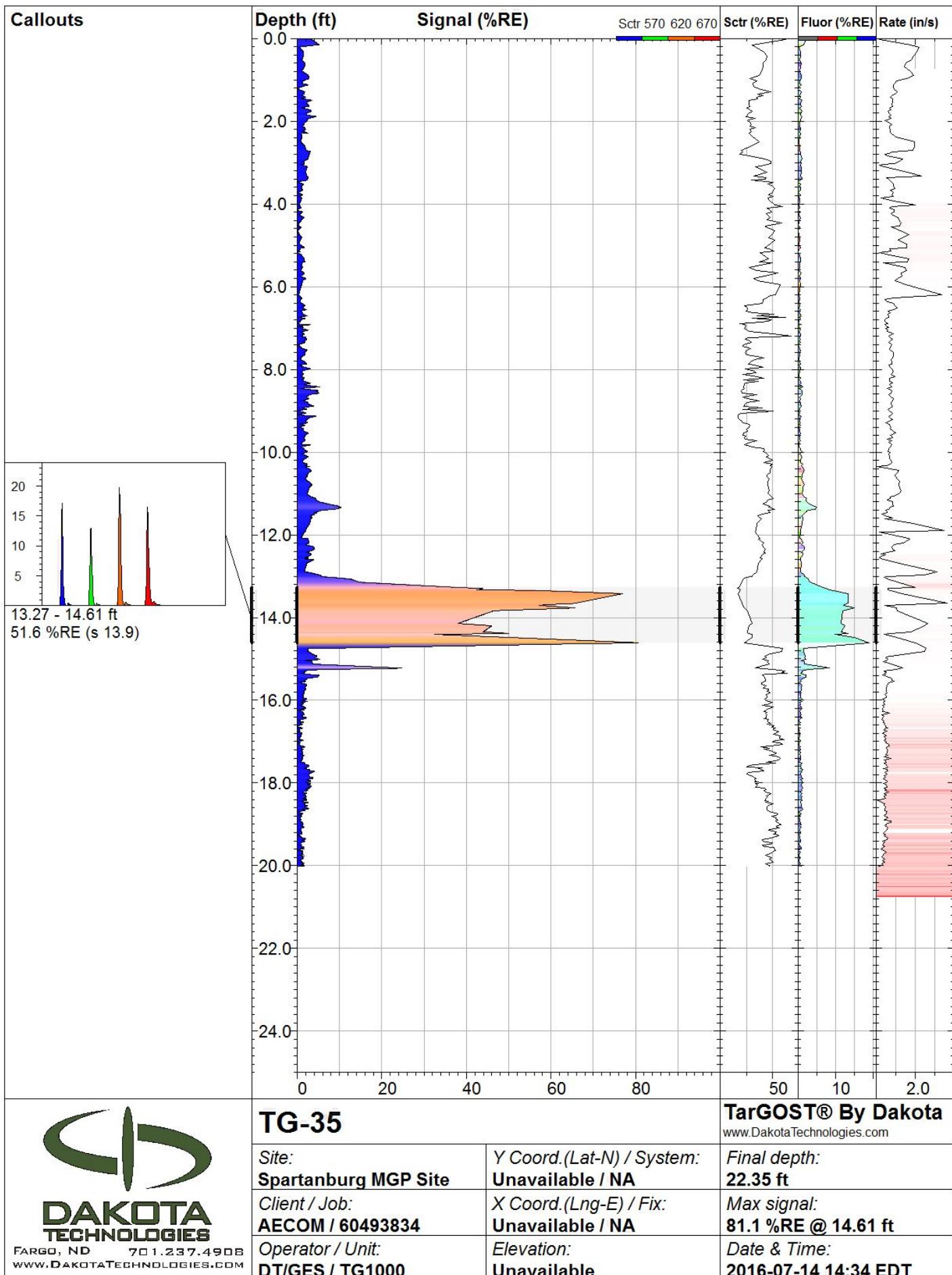


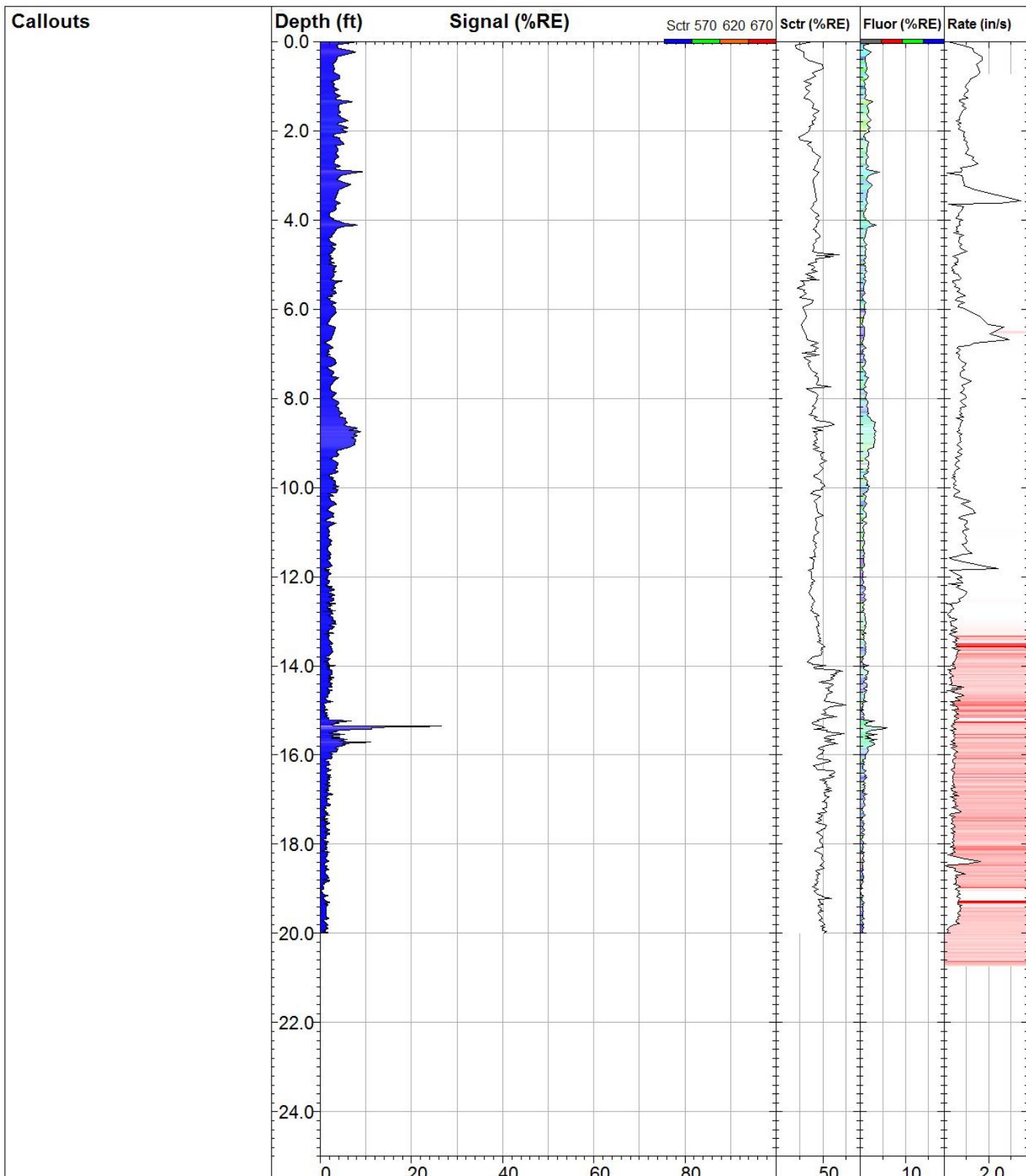
 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES <small>FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM</small>	TG-32		TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
	Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 20.02 ft
	Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 5.0 %RE @ 0.00 ft
	Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 12:59 EDT



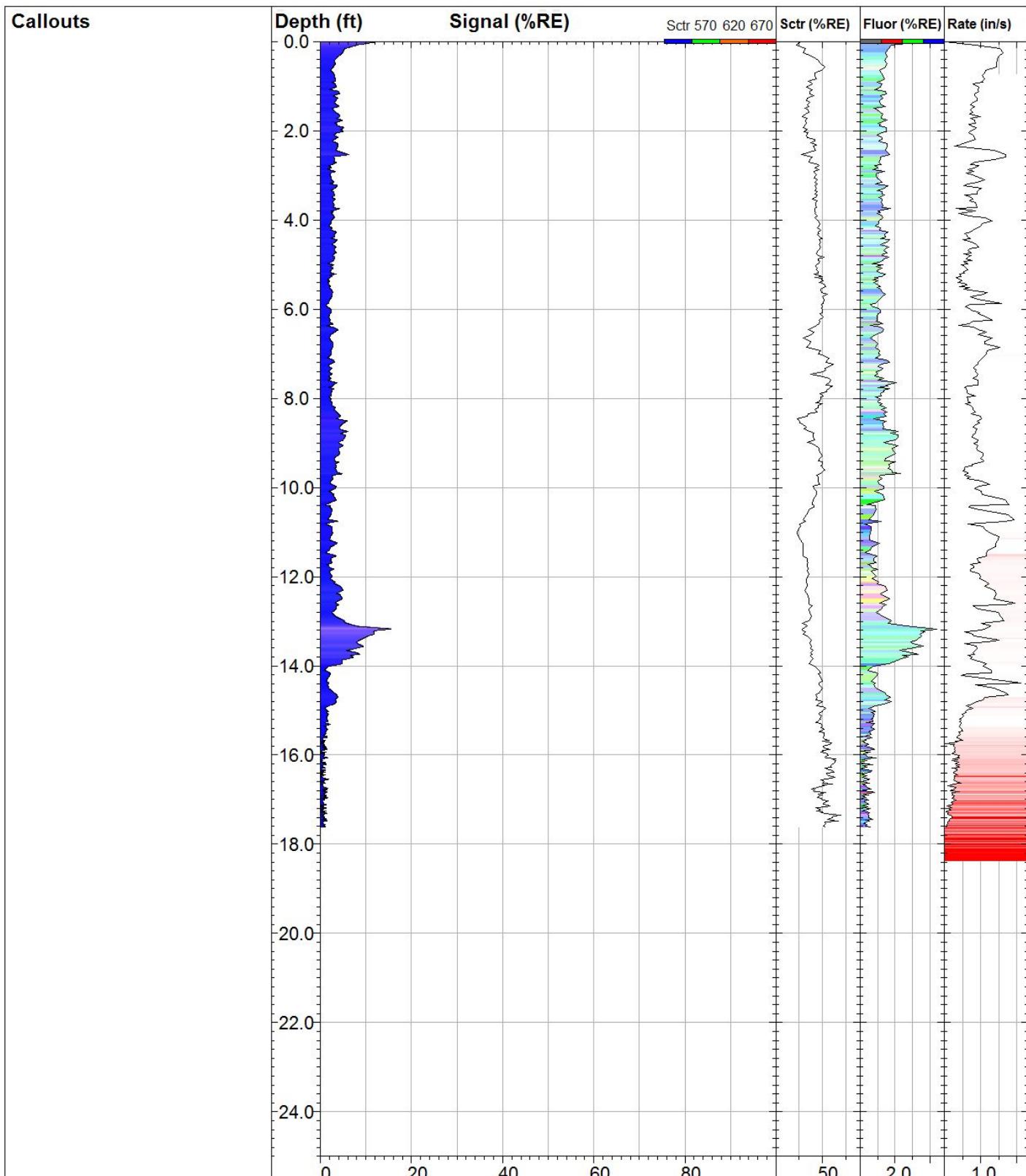


 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES <small>FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM</small>	TG-34		TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
	Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 22.35 ft
	Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 6.4 %RE @ 14.80 ft
	Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 14:02 EDT

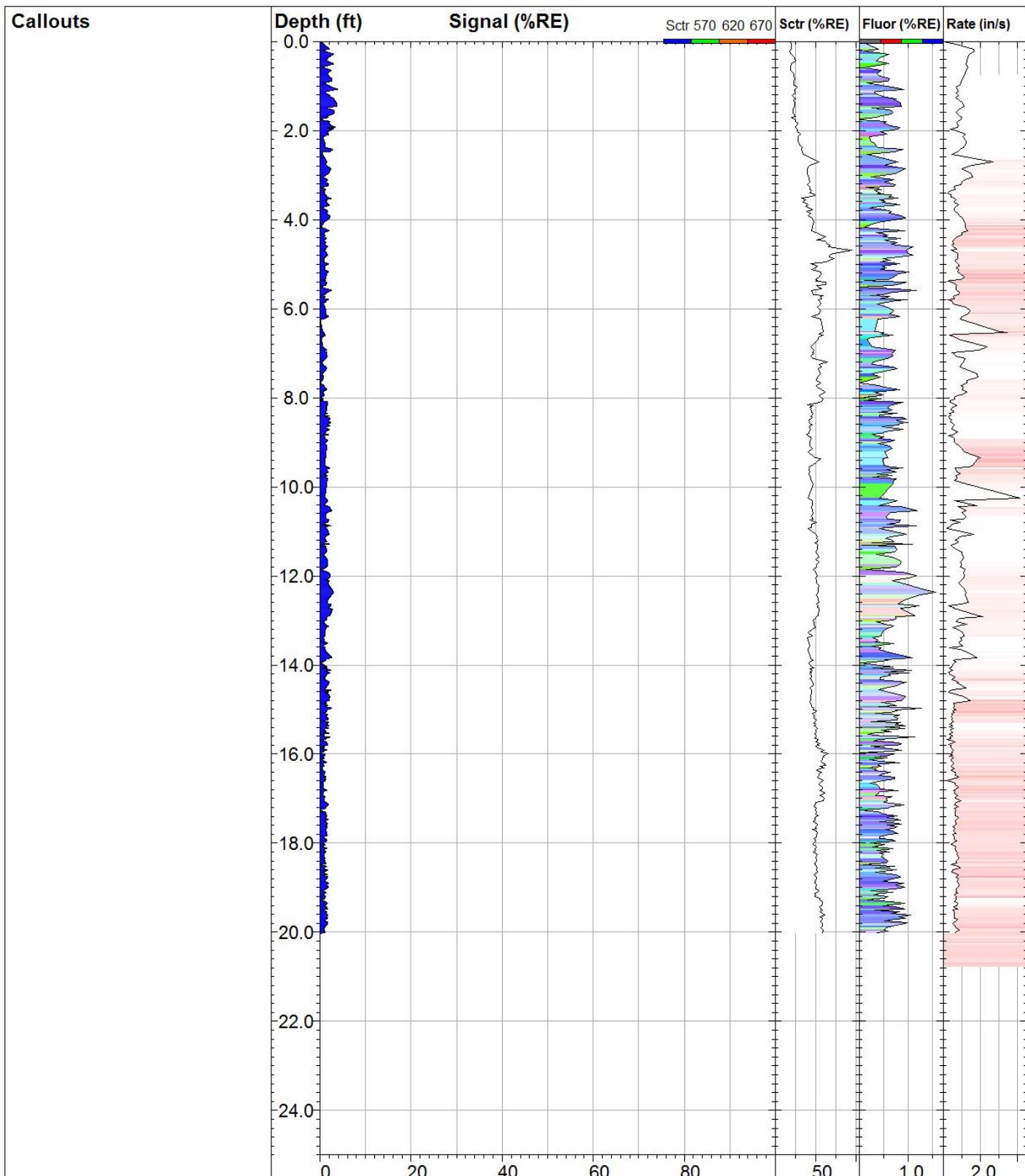




 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES <small>FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM</small>	TG-36		TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
	Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 22.35 ft
	Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 27.2 %RE @ 15.35 ft
	Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 15:00 EDT



 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES <small>FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM</small>	TG-37		TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
	Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 22.35 ft
	Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 15.6 %RE @ 13.17 ft
	Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 15:27 EDT



 DAKOTA TECHNOLOGIES <small>FARGO, ND 701.237.4908 www.DAKOTATECHNOLOGIES.COM</small>	TG-38		TarGOST® By Dakota www.DakotaTechnologies.com
	Site: Spartanburg MGP Site	Y Coord.(Lat-N) / System: Unavailable / NA	Final depth: 20.02 ft
	Client / Job: AECOM / 60493834	X Coord.(Lng-E) / Fix: Unavailable / NA	Max signal: 3.8 %RE @ 1.08 ft
	Operator / Unit: DT/GES / TG1000	Elevation: Unavailable	Date & Time: 2016-07-14 15:59 EDT

Appendix D. Laboratory Analytical Data

TestAmerica

THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING



ANALYTICAL REPORT

TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc.

TestAmerica Nashville

2960 Foster Creighton Drive

Nashville, TN 37204

Tel: (615)726-0177

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Client Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

For:

Duke Energy Corporation

13339 Hagers Ferry Road

Huntersville, North Carolina 28078

Attn: Lab Customer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shali Brown".

Authorized for release by:

7/28/2016 3:06:59 PM

Shali Brown, Project Manager II

(615)301-5031

shali.brown@testamericainc.com

LINKS

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results through

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Expert

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www.testamericainc.com

The test results in this report meet all 2003 NELAC and 2009 TNI requirements for accredited parameters, exceptions are noted in this report. This report may not be reproduced except in full, and with written approval from the laboratory. For questions please contact the Project Manager at the e-mail address or telephone number listed on this page.

This report has been electronically signed and authorized by the signatory. Electronic signature is intended to be the legally binding equivalent of a traditionally handwritten signature.

Results relate only to the items tested and the sample(s) as received by the laboratory.

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Sample Summary

Client: Duke Energy Corporation

Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Matrix	Collected	Received
490-107852-1	TG01-14-15	Solid	07/15/16 08:15	07/16/16 09:45
490-107852-2	TG03-11-12	Solid	07/15/16 08:45	07/16/16 09:45
490-107852-3	TG29-13-14	Solid	07/15/16 09:15	07/16/16 09:45
490-107852-4	TG17-10-11	Solid	07/15/16 09:45	07/16/16 09:45
490-107852-5	TG19-15	Solid	07/15/16 10:10	07/16/16 09:45
490-107852-6	TG19-20	Solid	07/15/16 10:15	07/16/16 09:45

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TestAmerica Nashville

Case Narrative

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Job ID: 490-107852-1

Laboratory: TestAmerica Nashville

Narrative

CASE NARRATIVE

Client: Duke Energy Corporation

Project: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

Report Number: 490-107852-1

With the exceptions noted as flags or footnotes, standard analytical protocols were followed in the analysis of the samples and no problems were encountered or anomalies observed. In addition all laboratory quality control samples were within established control limits, with any exceptions noted below. Each sample was analyzed to achieve the lowest possible reporting limit within the constraints of the method. In some cases, due to interference or analytes present at high concentrations, samples were diluted. For diluted samples, the reporting limits are adjusted relative to the dilution required.

TestAmerica Nashville attests to the validity of the laboratory data generated by TestAmerica facilities reported herein. All analyses performed by TestAmerica facilities were done using established laboratory SOPs that incorporate QA/QC procedures described in the application methods. TestAmerica's operations groups have reviewed the data for compliance with the laboratory QA/QC plan, and data have been found to be compliant with laboratory protocols unless otherwise noted below.

The test results in this report meet all NELAP requirements for parameters for which accreditation is required or available. Any exceptions to NELAP requirements are noted in this report. Pursuant to NELAP, this report may not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.

Calculations are performed before rounding to avoid round-off errors in calculated results.

All holding times were met and proper preservation noted for the methods performed on these samples, unless otherwise detailed in the individual sections below.

All solid sample results are reported on an "as received" basis unless otherwise indicated by the presence of a % solids value in the method header.

This laboratory report is confidential and is intended for the sole use of TestAmerica and its client.

RECEIPT

The samples were received on 07/16/2016; the samples arrived in good condition, properly preserved and on ice. The temperature of the coolers at receipt was 0.7 C.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (GC-MS)

Samples TG01-14-15 (490-107852-1), TG03-11-12 (490-107852-2), TG29-13-14 (490-107852-3) and TG17-10-11 (490-107852-4) were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (GC-MS) in accordance with EPA SW-846 Method 8260B. The samples were prepared on 07/15/2016 and analyzed on 07/22/2016.

No analytical or quality issues were noted, other than those described above or in the Definitions/Glossary page.

PERCENT SOLIDS

Samples TG01-14-15 (490-107852-1), TG03-11-12 (490-107852-2), TG29-13-14 (490-107852-3) and TG17-10-11 (490-107852-4) were analyzed for percent solids in accordance with EPA Method 160.3 MOD. The samples were analyzed on 07/18/2016.

No analytical or quality issues were noted, other than those described above or in the Definitions/Glossary page.

MOISTURE, ASH AND ORGANIC MATTER OF PEAT AND OTHER ORGANIC SOILS

Case Narrative

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Job ID: 490-107852-1 (Continued)

Laboratory: TestAmerica Nashville (Continued)

Samples TG19-15 (490-107852-5) and TG19-20 (490-107852-6) were analyzed for Moisture, Ash and Organic Matter of Peat and Other Organic Soils in accordance with ASTM Method D_2974. The samples were analyzed on 07/25/2016.

No analytical or quality issues were noted, other than those described above or in the Definitions/Glossary page.

Definitions/Glossary

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Qualifiers

GC/MS VOA

Qualifier	Qualifier Description
F1	MS and/or MSD Recovery is outside acceptance limits.

Glossary

Abbreviation These commonly used abbreviations may or may not be present in this report.

%	Listed under the "D" column to designate that the result is reported on a dry weight basis
%R	Percent Recovery
CFL	Contains Free Liquid
CNF	Contains no Free Liquid
DER	Duplicate error ratio (normalized absolute difference)
Dil Fac	Dilution Factor
DL, RA, RE, IN	Indicates a Dilution, Re-analysis, Re-extraction, or additional Initial metals/anion analysis of the sample
DLC	Decision level concentration
MDA	Minimum detectable activity
EDL	Estimated Detection Limit
MDC	Minimum detectable concentration
MDL	Method Detection Limit
ML	Minimum Level (Dioxin)
NC	Not Calculated
ND	Not detected at the reporting limit (or MDL or EDL if shown)
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
QC	Quality Control
RER	Relative error ratio
RL	Reporting Limit or Requested Limit (Radiochemistry)
RPD	Relative Percent Difference, a measure of the relative difference between two points
TEF	Toxicity Equivalent Factor (Dioxin)
TEQ	Toxicity Equivalent Quotient (Dioxin)

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Client Sample Results

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Client Sample ID: TG01-14-15

Date Collected: 07/15/16 08:15

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-1

Matrix: Solid

Percent Solids: 81.8

Method: 8260B - Volatile Organic Compounds (GC/MS)

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Benzene	ND		0.110	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 08:15	07/22/16 04:18	1
Ethylbenzene	0.298		0.110	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 08:15	07/22/16 04:18	1
Naphthalene	10.1		0.274	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 08:15	07/22/16 04:18	1
Toluene	0.352		0.110	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 08:15	07/22/16 04:18	1
Xylenes, Total	0.898		0.164	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 08:15	07/22/16 04:18	1
Surrogate	%Recovery	Qualifier	Limits			Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	101		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:15	07/22/16 04:18	1
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	96		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:15	07/22/16 04:18	1
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	98		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:15	07/22/16 04:18	1
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	107		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:15	07/22/16 04:18	1

General Chemistry

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Percent Solids	81.8		0.1	%			07/18/16 14:48	1

TestAmerica Nashville

Client Sample Results

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Client Sample ID: TG03-11-12

Date Collected: 07/15/16 08:45

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-2

Matrix: Solid

Percent Solids: 76.4

Method: 8260B - Volatile Organic Compounds (GC/MS)

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Benzene	0.144		0.135	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:22	1
Ethylbenzene	121		1.35	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:51	10
Naphthalene	2390		33.8	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 18:38	100
Toluene	10.6		0.135	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:22	1
Xylenes, Total	191		2.03	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:51	10
Surrogate	%Recovery	Qualifier	Limits			Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	104		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:22	1
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	107		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:51	10
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	108		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 18:38	100
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	102		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:22	1
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	91		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:51	10
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	100		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 18:38	100
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	100		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:22	1
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	106		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:51	10
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	106		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 18:38	100
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	105		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:22	1
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	104		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 07:51	10
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	101		70 - 130			07/15/16 08:45	07/22/16 18:38	100

General Chemistry

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Percent Solids	76.4		0.1	%			07/18/16 14:48	1

TestAmerica Nashville

Client Sample Results

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Client Sample ID: TG29-13-14

Date Collected: 07/15/16 09:15

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-3

Matrix: Solid

Percent Solids: 85.4

Method: 8260B - Volatile Organic Compounds (GC/MS)

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Benzene	0.108		0.0921	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 06:21	1
Ethylbenzene	8.59		0.0921	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 06:21	1
Naphthalene	220		4.60	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 17:43	20
Toluene	3.16		0.0921	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 06:21	1
Xylenes, Total	14.5		0.138	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 06:21	1
Surrogate	%Recovery	Qualifier	Limits			Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	102		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 06:21	1
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	106		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 17:43	20
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	95		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 06:21	1
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	102		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 17:43	20
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	100		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 06:21	1
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	108		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 17:43	20
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	103		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 06:21	1
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	102		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:15	07/22/16 17:43	20

General Chemistry

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Percent Solids	85.4		0.1	%			07/18/16 14:48	1

TestAmerica Nashville

Client Sample Results

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
 Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Client Sample ID: TG17-10-11

Date Collected: 07/15/16 09:45

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-4

Matrix: Solid

Percent Solids: 78.4

Method: 8260B - Volatile Organic Compounds (GC/MS)

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Benzene	1.22		0.118	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:20	1
Ethylbenzene	3.63		0.118	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:20	1
Naphthalene	107		2.95	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:51	10
Toluene	0.209		0.118	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:20	1
Xylenes, Total	3.86		0.177	mg/Kg	⊗	07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:20	1
Surrogate	%Recovery	Qualifier	Limits			Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	107		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:20	1
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	107		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:51	10
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	94		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:20	1
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	92		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:51	10
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	103		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:20	1
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	101		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:51	10
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	102		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:20	1
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	105		70 - 130			07/15/16 09:45	07/22/16 05:51	10

General Chemistry

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Percent Solids	78.4		0.1	%			07/18/16 14:48	1

TestAmerica Nashville

Client Sample Results

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Client Sample ID: TG19-15

Date Collected: 07/15/16 10:10

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-5

Matrix: Solid

Method: D2974 - Moisture, Ash and Organic Matter

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Fractional Organic Carbon	4.2		0.6	%			07/25/16 08:00	1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

TestAmerica Nashville

Client Sample Results

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Client Sample ID: TG19-20

Date Collected: 07/15/16 10:15

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-6

Matrix: Solid

Method: D2974 - Moisture, Ash and Organic Matter

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Fractional Organic Carbon	1.2		0.6	%			07/25/16 08:00	1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

TestAmerica Nashville

QC Sample Results

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Method: 8260B - Volatile Organic Compounds (GC/MS)

Lab Sample ID: 490-107521-C-12-A MS

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 357135

Client Sample ID: Matrix Spike

Prep Type: Total/NA

Prep Batch: 355645

Analyte	Sample	Sample	Spike	MS	MS	Unit	D	%Rec	Limits
	Result	Qualifier	Added	Result	Qualifier				
Benzene	ND		2.90	2.999		mg/Kg	⊗	103	21 - 150
Ethylbenzene	ND		2.90	3.001		mg/Kg	⊗	103	10 - 150
Naphthalene	0.339		2.90	3.175		mg/Kg	⊗	98	10 - 150
Toluene	ND		2.90	2.992		mg/Kg	⊗	103	17 - 150
Xylenes, Total	ND		5.80	5.975		mg/Kg	⊗	103	10 - 150
Surrogate									
	MS	MS		%Recovery	Qualifier	Limits			
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	101			70 - 130					
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	102			70 - 130					
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	103			70 - 130					
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	103			70 - 130					

Lab Sample ID: 490-107521-C-12-A MSD

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 357135

Client Sample ID: Matrix Spike Duplicate

Prep Type: Total/NA

Prep Batch: 355645

Analyte	Sample	Sample	Spike	MSD	MSD	Unit	D	%Rec	Limits	RPD	Limit
	Result	Qualifier	Added	Result	Qualifier						
Benzene	ND		2.90	3.115		mg/Kg	⊗	107	21 - 150	4	50
Ethylbenzene	ND		2.90	3.095		mg/Kg	⊗	107	10 - 150	3	50
Naphthalene	0.339		2.90	3.970		mg/Kg	⊗	125	10 - 150	22	50
Toluene	ND		2.90	3.082		mg/Kg	⊗	106	17 - 150	3	50
Xylenes, Total	ND		5.80	6.125		mg/Kg	⊗	106	10 - 150	2	50
Surrogate											
	MSD	MSD		%Recovery	Qualifier	Limits					
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	101			70 - 130							
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	104			70 - 130							
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	103			70 - 130							
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	102			70 - 130							

Lab Sample ID: 490-107724-A-6-A MS

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 357005

Client Sample ID: Matrix Spike

Prep Type: Total/NA

Prep Batch: 355662

Analyte	Sample	Sample	Spike	MS	MS	Unit	D	%Rec	Limits	
	Result	Qualifier	Added	Result	Qualifier					
Benzene	0.281		3.21	2.567		mg/Kg	⊗	71	21 - 150	
Ethylbenzene	4.66		3.21	5.583		mg/Kg	⊗	29	10 - 150	
Naphthalene	8.09	F1	3.21	14.70	F1	mg/Kg	⊗	206	10 - 150	
Toluene	1.09		3.21	3.208		mg/Kg	⊗	66	17 - 150	
Xylenes, Total	8.32		6.42	10.33		mg/Kg	⊗	31	10 - 150	
Surrogate										
	MS	MS		%Recovery	Qualifier	Limits				
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	100			70 - 130						
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	94			70 - 130						
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	97			70 - 130						
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	116			70 - 130						

TestAmerica Nashville

QC Sample Results

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Method: 8260B - Volatile Organic Compounds (GC/MS) (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: 490-107724-A-6-A MSD

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 357005

Analyte	Sample	Sample	Spike	MSD	MSD	Unit	D	%Rec	Limits	RPD	RPD
	Result	Qualifier	Added	Result	Qualifier						
Benzene	0.281		3.21	2.737		mg/Kg	*	76	21 - 150	6	50
Ethylbenzene	4.66		3.21	6.868		mg/Kg	*	69	10 - 150	21	50
Naphthalene	8.09	F1	3.21	13.17	F1	mg/Kg	*	158	10 - 150	11	50
Toluene	1.09		3.21	3.646		mg/Kg	*	80	17 - 150	13	50
Xylenes, Total	8.32		6.42	12.74		mg/Kg	*	69	10 - 150	21	50
Surrogate											
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	101			70 - 130							
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	88			70 - 130							
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	100			70 - 130							
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	110			70 - 130							

Lab Sample ID: MB 490-357005/6

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 357005

Analyte	MB	MB	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac			
	Result	Qualifier									
Benzene	ND		0.100	mg/Kg			07/22/16 00:44	1			
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.100	mg/Kg			07/22/16 00:44	1			
Naphthalene	ND		0.250	mg/Kg			07/22/16 00:44	1			
Toluene	ND		0.100	mg/Kg			07/22/16 00:44	1			
Xylenes, Total	ND		0.150	mg/Kg			07/22/16 00:44	1			
Surrogate											
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	103		70 - 130			Prepared	07/22/16 00:44	1			
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	102		70 - 130				07/22/16 00:44	1			
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	99		70 - 130				07/22/16 00:44	1			
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	99		70 - 130				07/22/16 00:44	1			

Lab Sample ID: LCS 490-357005/3

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 357005

Analyte	Spike	LCS	LCS	Unit	D	%Rec	Limits				
	Added	Result	Qualifier								
Benzene	2.50	2.086		mg/Kg		83	70 - 130				
Ethylbenzene	2.50	2.190		mg/Kg		88	70 - 130				
Naphthalene	2.50	1.907		mg/Kg		76	55 - 149				
Toluene	2.50	2.166		mg/Kg		87	70 - 130				
Xylenes, Total	5.00	4.317		mg/Kg		86	70 - 130				
Surrogate											
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	101	70 - 130									
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	97	70 - 130									
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	96	70 - 130									
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	102	70 - 130									

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample

Prep Type: Total/NA

TestAmerica Nashville

QC Sample Results

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Method: 8260B - Volatile Organic Compounds (GC/MS) (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: LCSD 490-357005/4

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 357005

Analyte	Spike	LCSD	LCSD	Unit	D	%Rec	Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
	Added	Result	Qualifier						
Benzene	2.50	1.989		mg/Kg		80	70 - 130	5	37
Ethylbenzene	2.50	1.968		mg/Kg		79	70 - 130	11	38
Naphthalene	2.50	1.875		mg/Kg		75	55 - 149	2	37
Toluene	2.50	2.024		mg/Kg		81	70 - 130	7	40
Xylenes, Total	5.00	3.772		mg/Kg		75	70 - 130	13	38
<i>Surrogate</i>		LCSD	LCSD						
		%Recovery	Qualifier						
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	98			Limits					
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	98			70 - 130					
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	95			70 - 130					
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	105			70 - 130					

Lab Sample ID: MB 490-357135/6

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 357135

Analyte	MB	MB	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac	
	Result	Qualifier							
Benzene	ND		0.100	mg/Kg			07/22/16 13:05	1	
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.100	mg/Kg			07/22/16 13:05	1	
Naphthalene	ND		0.250	mg/Kg			07/22/16 13:05	1	
Toluene	ND		0.100	mg/Kg			07/22/16 13:05	1	
Xylenes, Total	ND		0.150	mg/Kg			07/22/16 13:05	1	
<i>Surrogate</i>		MB	MB						
		%Recovery	Qualifier	Limits					
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	124			70 - 130					
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	106			70 - 130					
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	109			70 - 130					
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	104			70 - 130					

Lab Sample ID: LCS 490-357135/3

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 357135

Analyte	Spike	LCS	LCS	Unit	D	%Rec	Limits		
	Added	Result	Qualifier						
Benzene	2.50	2.700		mg/Kg		108	70 - 130		
Ethylbenzene	2.50	2.574		mg/Kg		103	70 - 130		
Naphthalene	2.50	2.551		mg/Kg		102	55 - 149		
Toluene	2.50	2.624		mg/Kg		105	70 - 130		
Xylenes, Total	5.00	5.111		mg/Kg		102	70 - 130		
<i>Surrogate</i>		LCS	LCS						
		%Recovery	Qualifier	Limits					
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	115			70 - 130					
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	102			70 - 130					
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	109			70 - 130					
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	103			70 - 130					

TestAmerica Nashville

QC Sample Results

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Method: 8260B - Volatile Organic Compounds (GC/MS) (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: LCSD 490-357135/4

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 357135

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample Dup
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	Spike Added	LCSD Result	LCSD Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
Benzene	2.50	2.695		mg/Kg		108	70 - 130	0	37
Ethylbenzene	2.50	2.569		mg/Kg		103	70 - 130	0	38
Naphthalene	2.50	2.595		mg/Kg		104	55 - 149	2	37
Toluene	2.50	2.567		mg/Kg		103	70 - 130	2	40
Xylenes, Total	5.00	5.045		mg/Kg		101	70 - 130	1	38

Surrogate	LCSD	LCSD	Limits
	%Recovery	Qualifier	
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	116		70 - 130
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	101		70 - 130
Dibromoiodomethane (Surr)	108		70 - 130
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	102		70 - 130

Method: Moisture - Percent Moisture

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-1 DU

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 356026

Client Sample ID: TG01-14-15
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	Sample	Sample	DU	DU	Unit	D	RPD	RPD Limit
	Result	Qualifier	Result	Qualifier				
Percent Solids	81.8		79.8		%		2	20

Method: D2974 - Moisture, Ash and Organic Matter

Lab Sample ID: MB 490-358714/1

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 358714

Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	MB	MB	RL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
	Result	Qualifier		%				
Fractional Organic Carbon	ND		0.6	%			07/25/16 08:00	1

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-5 DU

Matrix: Solid

Analysis Batch: 358714

Client Sample ID: TG19-15
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	Sample	Sample	DU	DU	Unit	D	RPD	RPD Limit
	Result	Qualifier	Result	Qualifier				
Fractional Organic Carbon	4.2		4.4		%		5	46

TestAmerica Nashville

QC Association Summary

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

GC/MS VOA

Prep Batch: 355645

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
490-107521-C-12-A MS	Matrix Spike	Total/NA	Solid	5030B	
490-107521-C-12-A MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate	Total/NA	Solid	5030B	

Prep Batch: 355662

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
490-107724-A-6-A MS	Matrix Spike	Total/NA	Solid	5030B	
490-107724-A-6-A MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate	Total/NA	Solid	5030B	

Prep Batch: 355991

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
490-107852-1	TG01-14-15	Total/NA	Solid	5035	
490-107852-2	TG03-11-12	Total/NA	Solid	5035	
490-107852-3	TG29-13-14	Total/NA	Solid	5035	
490-107852-4	TG17-10-11	Total/NA	Solid	5035	

Analysis Batch: 357005

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
490-107852-1	TG01-14-15	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355991
490-107852-2	TG03-11-12	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355991
490-107852-2	TG03-11-12	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355991
490-107852-3	TG29-13-14	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355991
490-107852-4	TG17-10-11	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355991
490-107852-4	TG17-10-11	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355991
MB 490-357005/6	Method Blank	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	
LCS 490-357005/3	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	
LCSD 490-357005/4	Lab Control Sample Dup	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	
490-107724-A-6-A MS	Matrix Spike	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355662
490-107724-A-6-A MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355662

Analysis Batch: 357135

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
490-107852-2	TG03-11-12	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355991
490-107852-3	TG29-13-14	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355991
MB 490-357135/6	Method Blank	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	
LCS 490-357135/3	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	
LCSD 490-357135/4	Lab Control Sample Dup	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	
490-107521-C-12-A MS	Matrix Spike	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355645
490-107521-C-12-A MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate	Total/NA	Solid	8260B	355645

General Chemistry

Analysis Batch: 356026

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
490-107852-1	TG01-14-15	Total/NA	Solid	Moisture	
490-107852-2	TG03-11-12	Total/NA	Solid	Moisture	
490-107852-3	TG29-13-14	Total/NA	Solid	Moisture	
490-107852-4	TG17-10-11	Total/NA	Solid	Moisture	
490-107852-1 DU	TG01-14-15	Total/NA	Solid	Moisture	

TestAmerica Nashville

QC Association Summary

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Geotechnical

Analysis Batch: 358714

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
490-107852-5	TG19-15	Total/NA	Solid	D2974	
490-107852-6	TG19-20	Total/NA	Solid	D2974	
MB 490-358714/1	Method Blank	Total/NA	Solid	D2974	
490-107852-5 DU	TG19-15	Total/NA	Solid	D2974	

Lab Chronicle

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Client Sample ID: TG01-14-15

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-1

Matrix: Solid

Date Collected: 07/15/16 08:15

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Analysis	Moisture		1	356026	07/18/16 14:48	AAB	TAL NSH

Client Sample ID: TG01-14-15

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-1

Matrix: Solid

Date Collected: 07/15/16 08:15

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Prep	5035			355991	07/15/16 08:15	JLP	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Analysis	8260B		1	357005	07/22/16 04:18	EML	TAL NSH

Client Sample ID: TG03-11-12

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-2

Matrix: Solid

Date Collected: 07/15/16 08:45

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Analysis	Moisture		1	356026	07/18/16 14:48	AAB	TAL NSH

Client Sample ID: TG03-11-12

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-2

Matrix: Solid

Date Collected: 07/15/16 08:45

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Prep	5035			355991	07/15/16 08:45	JLP	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Analysis	8260B		1	357005	07/22/16 07:22	EML	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Prep	5035			355991	07/15/16 08:45	JLP	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Analysis	8260B		10	357005	07/22/16 07:51	EML	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Prep	5035			355991	07/15/16 08:45	JLP	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Analysis	8260B		100	357135	07/22/16 18:38	EML	TAL NSH

Client Sample ID: TG29-13-14

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-3

Matrix: Solid

Date Collected: 07/15/16 09:15

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Analysis	Moisture		1	356026	07/18/16 14:48	AAB	TAL NSH

Client Sample ID: TG29-13-14

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-3

Matrix: Solid

Date Collected: 07/15/16 09:15

Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Prep	5035			355991	07/15/16 09:15	JLP	TAL NSH

TestAmerica Nashville

Lab Chronicle

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Client Sample ID: TG29-13-14

Date Collected: 07/15/16 09:15
Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-3

Matrix: Solid
Percent Solids: 85.4

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Analysis	8260B		1	357005	07/22/16 06:21	EML	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Prep	5035			355991	07/15/16 09:15	JLP	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Analysis	8260B		20	357135	07/22/16 17:43	EML	TAL NSH

Client Sample ID: TG17-10-11

Date Collected: 07/15/16 09:45
Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-4

Matrix: Solid

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Analysis	Moisture		1	356026	07/18/16 14:48	AAB	TAL NSH

Client Sample ID: TG17-10-11

Date Collected: 07/15/16 09:45
Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-4

Matrix: Solid
Percent Solids: 78.4

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Prep	5035			355991	07/15/16 09:45	JLP	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Analysis	8260B		1	357005	07/22/16 05:20	EML	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Prep	5035			355991	07/15/16 09:45	JLP	TAL NSH
Total/NA	Analysis	8260B		10	357005	07/22/16 05:51	EML	TAL NSH

Client Sample ID: TG19-15

Date Collected: 07/15/16 10:10
Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-5

Matrix: Solid

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Analysis	D2974		1	358714	07/25/16 08:00	CLJ	TAL NSH

Client Sample ID: TG19-20

Date Collected: 07/15/16 10:15
Date Received: 07/16/16 09:45

Lab Sample ID: 490-107852-6

Matrix: Solid

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Prepared or Analyzed	Analyst	Lab
Total/NA	Analysis	D2974		1	358714	07/25/16 08:00	CLJ	TAL NSH

Laboratory References:

TAL NSH = TestAmerica Nashville, 2960 Foster Creighton Drive, Nashville, TN 37204, TEL (615)726-0177

TestAmerica Nashville

Method Summary

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Method	Method Description	Protocol	Laboratory
8260B	Volatile Organic Compounds (GC/MS)	SW846	TAL NSH
Moisture	Percent Moisture	EPA	TAL NSH
D2974	Moisture, Ash and Organic Matter	ASTM	TAL NSH

Protocol References:

ASTM = ASTM International

EPA = US Environmental Protection Agency

SW846 = "Test Methods For Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", Third Edition, November 1986 And Its Updates.

Laboratory References:

TAL NSH = TestAmerica Nashville, 2960 Foster Creighton Drive, Nashville, TN 37204, TEL (615)726-0177

Certification Summary

Client: Duke Energy Corporation
Project/Site: Spartanburg MGP J16070519

TestAmerica Job ID: 490-107852-1

Laboratory: TestAmerica Nashville

Unless otherwise noted, all analytes for this laboratory were covered under each certification below.

Authority	Program	EPA Region	Certification ID	Expiration Date
South Carolina	State Program	4	84009 (001)	02-28-16 *

The following analytes are included in this report, but certification is not offered by the governing authority:

Analysis Method	Prep Method	Matrix	Analyte
D2974		Solid	Fractional Organic Carbon
Moisture		Solid	Percent Solids

South Carolina (Do Not Use - DW) State Program 4 84009 (002) 12-16-17

The following analytes are included in this report, but certification is not offered by the governing authority:

Analysis Method	Prep Method	Matrix	Analyte
8260B	5035	Solid	Benzene
8260B	5035	Solid	Ethylbenzene
8260B	5035	Solid	Naphthalene
8260B	5035	Solid	Toluene
8260B	5035	Solid	Xylenes, Total
D2974		Solid	Fractional Organic Carbon
Moisture		Solid	Percent Solids

* Certification renewal pending - certification considered valid.



THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
Nashville, TN



490-107852 Chain of Custody

COOLER RECEIPT FORM

Cooler Received/Opened On 7/16/2016 @ 0945Time Samples Removed From Cooler 1600 Time Samples Placed In Storage 1641 (2 Hour Window)1. Tracking # 8063 (last 4 digits, FedEx) Courier: FedEx GroundIR Gun ID 17960353 pH Strip Lot HC574756 Chlorine Strip Lot 041416F2. Temperature of rep. sample or temp blank when opened: 0.7 Degrees Celsius3. If Item #2 temperature is 0°C or less, was the representative sample or temp blank frozen? YES NO NA4. Were custody seals on outside of cooler? YES...NO...NAIf yes, how many and where: one front5. Were the seals intact, signed, and dated correctly? YES...NO...NA6. Were custody papers inside cooler? YES...NO...NAI certify that I opened the cooler and answered questions 1-6 (initial) DA7. Were custody seals on containers: YES NO and Intact YES...NO...NA

Were these signed and dated correctly? YES...NO...NA

8. Packing mat'l used? Bubblewrap Plastic bag Peanuts Vermiculite Foam Insert Paper Other None

9. Cooling process: Ice Ice-pack Ice (direct contact) Dry ice Other None

10. Did all containers arrive in good condition (unbroken)? YES...NO...NA

11. Were all container labels complete (#, date, signed, pres., etc)? YES...NO...NA

12. Did all container labels and tags agree with custody papers? YES...NO...NA

13a. Were VOA vials received? YES...NO...NA

b. Was there any observable headspace present in any VOA vial? YES...NO...NA

14. Was there a Trip Blank in this cooler? YES...NO...NA If multiple coolers, sequence # N/AI certify that I unloaded the cooler and answered questions 7-14 (initial) AOS

15a. On pres'd bottles, did pH test strips suggest preservation reached the correct pH level? YES...NO...NA

b. Did the bottle labels indicate that the correct preservatives were used YES...NO...NA

16. Was residual chlorine present? YES...NO...NA

I certify that I checked for chlorine and pH as per SOP and answered questions 15-16 (initial) AOS

17. Were custody papers properly filled out (ink, signed, etc)? YES...NO...NA

18. Did you sign the custody papers in the appropriate place? YES...NO...NA

19. Were correct containers used for the analysis requested? YES...NO...NA

20. Was sufficient amount of sample sent in each container? YES...NO...NA

I certify that I entered this project into LIMS and answered questions 17-20 (initial) AOSI certify that I attached a label with the unique LIMS number to each container (initial) AOS21. Were there Non-Conformance issues at login? YES...NO Was a NCM generated? YES...NO..# N/A

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY REQUEST FORM (ARF)

Login Sample Receipt Checklist

Client: Duke Energy Corporation

Job Number: 490-107852-1

Login Number: 107852

List Source: TestAmerica Nashville

List Number: 1

Creator: Stvartak, Anthony Q

Question	Answer	Comment
Radioactivity wasn't checked or is </= background as measured by a survey meter.	True	
The cooler's custody seal, if present, is intact.	True	
Sample custody seals, if present, are intact.	True	
The cooler or samples do not appear to have been compromised or tampered with.	True	
Samples were received on ice.	True	
Cooler Temperature is acceptable.	True	
Cooler Temperature is recorded.	True	
COC is present.	True	
COC is filled out in ink and legible.	True	
COC is filled out with all pertinent information.	True	
Is the Field Sampler's name present on COC?	True	
There are no discrepancies between the containers received and the COC.	True	
Samples are received within Holding Time (excluding tests with immediate HTs)	True	
Sample containers have legible labels.	True	
Containers are not broken or leaking.	True	
Sample collection date/times are provided.	True	
Appropriate sample containers are used.	True	
Sample bottles are completely filled.	True	
Sample Preservation Verified.	N/A	
There is sufficient vol. for all requested analyses, incl. any requested MS/MSDs	True	
Containers requiring zero headspace have no headspace or bubble is <6mm (1/4").	True	
Multiphasic samples are not present.	True	
Samples do not require splitting or compositing.	True	
Residual Chlorine Checked.	N/A	

Appendix E. MAROS Output

MAROS Mann-Kendall Statistics Summary

Project: Duke Spartanburg MGP

User Name: Elizabeth Morgan

Location: Spartanburg

State: North Carolina

Time Period: 10/21/2004 to 10/20/2016

Consolidation Period: Yearly

Consolidation Type: Geometric Mean

Duplicate Consolidation: Average

ND Values: 1/2 Detection Limit

J Flag Values : Actual Value

Well	Source/ Tail	Number of Samples	Number of Dectects	Coefficient of Variation	Mann- Kendall Statistic	Confidence in Trend	All Samples "ND" ?	All Concentration Trend
BENZENE								
MW-10D	T	10	1	0.00	-9	75.8%	No	S
MW-10S	T	13	5	1.17	-42	99.5%	No	D
MW-11D	T	13	7	0.96	-45	99.8%	No	D
MW-11S	T	13	6	0.83	-43	99.6%	No	D
MW-12D	T	13	5	0.39	-10	70.5%	No	S
MW-12S	S	13	8	1.99	-64	100.0%	No	D
MW-13D	S	13	13	0.78	-42	99.5%	No	D
MW-13ISOC	S	11	11	1.11	-29	98.7%	No	D
MW-13S	S	13	13	0.94	-62	100.0%	No	D
MW-14D	T	13	4	0.56	-42	99.5%	No	D
MW-14S	T	13	12	1.28	-48	99.9%	No	D
MW-15D	T	13	10	0.75	-47	99.9%	No	D
MW-15S	T	13	13	1.09	-60	100.0%	No	D
MW-16D	S	10	1	0.00	-9	75.8%	No	S
MW-16S	S	13	0	0.00	0	47.6%	Yes	ND
MW-3SS	S	7	0	0.00	0	43.7%	Yes	ND
NAPHTHALENE								
MW-10D	T	10	2	1.22	-17	92.2%	No	PD
MW-10S	T	13	6	3.07	-19	86.1%	No	NT
MW-11D	T	13	9	1.16	-66	100.0%	No	D
MW-11S	T	13	6	1.89	-45	99.8%	No	D
MW-12D	T	13	6	0.49	-21	88.6%	No	S
MW-12S	S	13	8	2.32	-54	100.0%	No	D
MW-13D	S	13	12	0.82	-28	95.0%	No	D
MW-13ISOC	S	11	10	1.05	-33	99.5%	No	D
MW-13S	S	13	13	0.84	-62	100.0%	No	D

MAROS Mann-Kendall Statistics Summary

Project: Duke Spartanburg MGP

User Name: Elizabeth Morgan

Location: Spartanburg

State: North Carolina

NAPHTHALENE

Well	Source/ Tail	Number of Samples	Number of Detects	Coefficient of Variation	Mann- Kendall Statistic	Confidence in Trend	All Samples "ND" ?	Concentration Trend
MW-14D	T	13	10	1.23	-45	99.8%	No	D
MW-14S	T	13	12	0.94	-42	99.5%	No	D
MW-15D	T	13	13	0.68	10	70.5%	No	NT
MW-15S	T	13	13	0.79	-54	100.0%	No	D
MW-16D	S	10	3	0.61	-8	72.9%	No	S
MW-16S	S	13	1	0.02	-8	66.2%	No	S
MW-3SS	S	7	1	2.42	4	66.7%	No	NT

Note: Increasing (I); Probably Increasing (PI); Stable (S); Probably Decreasing (PD); Decreasing (D); No Trend (NT); Not Applicable (N/A)-Due to insufficient Data (< 4 sampling events); Source/Tail (S/T)

The Number of Samples and Number of Detects shown above are post-consolidation values.

MAROS Spatial Moment Analysis Summary

Project: Duke Spartanburg MGP

User Name: Elizabeth Morgan

Location: Spartanburg

State: North Carolina

Effective Date	<u>0th Moment</u>	<u>1st Moment (Center of Mass)</u>			<u>2nd Moment (Spread)</u>		
	Estimated Mass (Kg)	Xc (ft)	Yc (ft)	Source Distance	Sigma XX (sq ft)	Sigma YY (sq ft)	Number of Wells
BENZENE							
7/1/2004	2.1E-01	1,723,464	1,139,032	76	6,938	1,025	8
7/1/2005	2.9E-01	1,723,470	1,139,037	70	5,904	822	8
7/1/2006	1.8E-01	1,723,472	1,139,029	69	6,169	1,018	9
7/1/2007	1.0E-01	1,723,462	1,139,028	79	6,741	1,100	9
7/1/2008	5.8E-02	1,723,462	1,139,023	80	8,629	1,239	9
7/1/2009	5.9E-02	1,723,444	1,139,024	97	7,737	1,183	9
7/1/2010	3.7E-02	1,723,484	1,139,010	63	2,185	1,215	8
7/1/2011	3.3E-02	1,723,491	1,139,012	55	2,675	1,244	8
7/1/2012	2.5E-02	1,723,472	1,139,005	76	2,397	1,258	8
7/1/2013	9.9E-03	1,723,465	1,138,995	87	2,885	1,331	8
7/1/2014	8.8E-03	1,723,487	1,138,998	67	3,636	1,286	8
7/1/2015	7.8E-03	1,723,490	1,138,997	65	4,072	1,276	8
7/1/2016	1.5E-02	1,723,449	1,138,998	100	10,397	1,004	9
NAPHTHALENE							
7/1/2004	5.0E+00	1,723,509	1,139,037	31	5,829	703	8
7/1/2005	4.0E+00	1,723,510	1,139,038	30	5,182	697	8
7/1/2006	2.3E+00	1,723,503	1,139,037	37	5,039	768	9
7/1/2007	1.3E+00	1,723,506	1,139,027	36	5,848	1,002	9
7/1/2008	1.1E+00	1,723,515	1,139,026	29	6,309	1,011	9
7/1/2009	7.6E-01	1,723,431	1,139,024	110	12,107	954	9
7/1/2010	5.5E-01	1,723,523	1,139,018	27	3,668	958	8
7/1/2011	4.5E-01	1,723,524	1,139,023	22	3,399	994	8
7/1/2012	1.7E-01	1,723,507	1,139,014	42	3,987	1,171	8
7/1/2013	8.3E-02	1,723,467	1,138,990	88	3,656	1,149	8
7/1/2014	8.1E-02	1,723,496	1,138,996	61	3,744	1,071	8
7/1/2015	1.4E-01	1,723,517	1,139,005	41	4,019	1,107	8
7/1/2016	2.4E-01	1,723,499	1,139,005	53	8,175	959	9

MAROS Spatial Moment Analysis Summary

Project: Duke Spartanburg MGP

User Name: Elizabeth Morgan

Location: Spartanburg

State: North Carolina

Spatial Moment Analysis Summary:

Moment Type	Constituent	Coefficient of Variation	Mann-Kendall S Statistic	Confidence in Trend	Moment Trend
0th Moment	BENZENE	1.13	-68	100.0%	D
0th Moment	NAPHTHALENE	1.28	-66	100.0%	D
First Moment	BENZENE	0.17	2	52.4%	NT
First Moment	NAPHTHALENE	0.55	18	84.7%	NT
Second Moment X	BENZENE	0.49	-4	57.1%	S
Second Moment X	NAPHTHALENE	0.44	-10	70.5%	S
Second Moment Y	BENZENE	0.13	42	99.5%	I
Second Moment Y	NAPHTHALENE	0.16	40	99.3%	I

Note: The following assumptions were applied for the calculation of the Zeroth Moment:

Porosity: 0.40

Saturated Thickness: Uniform: 10 ft

Mann-Kendall Trend test performed on all sample events for each constituent. Increasing (I); Probably Increasing (PI); Stable (S); Probably Decreasing (PD); Decreasing (D); No Trend (NT); Not Applicable (N/A)-Due to insufficient Data (< 4 sampling events); (ND) Non Detect.

Note: The Sigma XX and Sigma YY components are estimated using the given field coordinate system and then rotated to align with the estimated groundwater flow direction. Moments are not calculated for sample events with less than 6 wells.

MAROS Spatial Moment Analysis Summary

Project: Duke Spartanburg MGP-PWR

User Name: Elizabeth Morgan

Location: Spartanburg

State: North Carolina

Effective Date	<u>0th Moment</u>	<u>1st Moment (Center of Mass)</u>			<u>2nd Moment (Spread)</u>		
	Estimated Mass (Kg)	Xc (ft)	Yc (ft)	Source Distance	Sigma XX (sq ft)	Sigma YY (sq ft)	Number of Wells
BENZENE							
7/1/2007	7.4E-03	1,723,458	1,138,981	100	3,163	1,244	7
7/1/2008	5.8E-03	1,723,465	1,138,984	92	3,554	1,331	7
7/1/2009	6.8E-03	1,723,461	1,138,983	97	3,159	1,286	7
7/1/2010	4.0E-03	1,723,471	1,138,989	85	3,618	1,475	7
7/1/2011	5.7E-03	1,723,476	1,138,995	77	3,075	1,538	7
7/1/2012	2.5E-03	1,723,485	1,138,994	70	4,004	1,497	7
7/1/2013	1.5E-03	1,723,495	1,138,993	64	4,734	1,450	7
7/1/2014	1.7E-03	1,723,490	1,138,993	68	4,475	1,436	7
7/1/2015	4.7E-03	1,723,471	1,138,989	85	2,898	1,360	7
7/1/2016	2.6E-03	1,723,480	1,138,991	77	3,759	1,401	7
NAPHTHALENE							
7/1/2007	2.2E-01	1,723,508	1,138,996	53	5,995	1,322	7
7/1/2008	1.3E-01	1,723,504	1,139,000	53	5,598	1,525	7
7/1/2009	1.0E-01	1,723,482	1,138,991	75	5,355	1,536	7
7/1/2010	9.4E-02	1,723,531	1,139,011	29	5,639	1,467	7
7/1/2011	1.2E-01	1,723,518	1,139,012	35	4,573	1,459	7
7/1/2012	3.7E-02	1,723,540	1,139,014	25	5,347	1,398	7
7/1/2013	1.1E-02	1,723,540	1,139,011	27	5,411	1,460	7
7/1/2014	9.1E-03	1,723,541	1,139,011	28	5,352	1,469	7
7/1/2015	3.9E-02	1,723,500	1,139,005	53	4,672	1,627	7
7/1/2016	2.6E-02	1,723,552	1,139,016	26	4,842	1,297	7

MAROS Spatial Moment Analysis Summary

Project: Duke Spartanburg MGP-PWR

User Name: Elizabeth Morgan

Location: Spartanburg

State: North Carolina

Spatial Moment Analysis Summary:

Moment Type	Constituent	Coefficient of Variation	Mann-Kendall S Statistic	Confidence in Trend	Moment Trend
0th Moment	BENZENE	0.50	-25	98.6%	D
0th Moment	NAPHTHALENE	0.86	-31	99.8%	D
First Moment	BENZENE	0.15	-25	98.6%	D
First Moment	NAPHTHALENE	0.42	-19	94.6%	PD
Second Moment X	BENZENE	0.17	9	75.8%	NT
Second Moment X	NAPHTHALENE	0.09	-23	97.7%	D
Second Moment Y	BENZENE	0.07	7	70.0%	NT
Second Moment Y	NAPHTHALENE	0.07	-1	50.0%	S

Note: The following assumptions were applied for the calculation of the Zeroth Moment:

Porosity: 0.40

Saturated Thickness: Uniform: 5 ft

Mann-Kendall Trend test performed on all sample events for each constituent. Increasing (I); Probably Increasing (PI); Stable (S); Probably Decreasing (PD); Decreasing (D); No Trend (NT); Not Applicable (N/A)-Due to insufficient Data (< 4 sampling events); (ND) Non Detect.

Note: The Sigma XX and Sigma YY components are estimated using the given field coordinate system and then rotated to align with the estimated groundwater flow direction. Moments are not calculated for sample events with less than 6 wells.

Appendix F. SourceDK Output

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80 → Enter value directly.

10.80 → Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - ISOC-4S

Constituent of Interest:

Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

	Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L	Constituent A	Constituent B	Constituent C	Constituent D
1	5/13/2015	227		4.6		
2	9/14/2015	86.6		14.3		
3	4/19/2016	2.5		0.41		
4	10/18/2016	20.8		9.69		
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2015

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2015
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to
Can't Calc (+ve Trend)
(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

3.67E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - ISOC-4S
Constituent of Interest: Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 5/13/2015	227	4.6		
2 9/14/2015	86.6	14.3		
3 4/19/2016	2.5	0.41		
4 10/18/2016	20.8	9.69		
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

(ug/L)

Benzene

(ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION
(ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

(yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2016

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2015
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to **Can't Calc (+ve Trend)**
(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

2.18E+00

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SourceDK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

Version 2.0

TIER 1 Empirical Data

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - ISOC-8S

Constituent of Interest: Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 5/13/2015	16.4	0.5		
2 9/14/2015	34.7	0.5		
3 4/19/2016	9	0.5		
4 10/18/2016	2.5	0.5		
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

Print Historical Data

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

Update Graph

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

[REDACTED]

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

[REDACTED] to [REDACTED]
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval) to (Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

0.00E+00

Return To Main Screen

New Site/Clear

Paste Example Data

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80 → Enter value directly.

10.80 → Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - ISOC-8S

Constituent of Interest:

Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 5/13/2015	16.4	0.5		
2 9/14/2015	34.7	0.5		
3 4/19/2016	9	0.5		
4 10/18/2016	2.5	0.5		
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

(ug/L)

Benzene

(ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

(yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2015

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2015
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to **Can't Calc (+ve Trend)**
(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

1.51E+00

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - ISOC-15D

Constituent of Interest:

Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 5/13/2015	4420	24.5		
2 9/14/2015	3590	26.4		
3 4/19/2016	8970	14.8		
4 10/18/2016	6850	15		
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25(ug/L)

Benzene

5(ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30(yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2019

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2016
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to
Can't Calc (+ve Trend)
(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

4.34E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - ISOC-15D

Constituent of Interest:

Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 5/13/2015	4420	24.5		
2 9/14/2015	3590	26.4		
3 4/19/2016	8970	14.8		
4 10/18/2016	6850	15		
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25(ug/L)

Benzene

5(ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30(yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

Can't Calc (+ve Trend)

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2019
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to **Can't Calc (+ve Trend)**
(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

-4.82E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - ISOC-15S

Constituent of Interest:

Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 5/13/2015	366	8.93		
2 9/14/2015	96.3	8.59		
3 4/19/2016	754	8		
4 10/18/2016	176	7.65		
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2020

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2019

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2022

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

1.09E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DKT

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - ISOC-15S

Constituent of Interest:

Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 5/13/2015	366	8.93		
2 9/14/2015	96.3	8.59		
3 4/19/2016	754	8		
4 10/18/2016	176	7.65		
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25(ug/L)

Benzene

5(ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION
(ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30(yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

Can't Calc (+ve Trend)

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2015
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to **Can't Calc (+ve Trend)**
(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

-6.94E-02

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DKT

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80 → Enter value directly.

10.80 → Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-13-ISOC
Constituent of Interest: Naphthalene and Benzene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 3/21/2012	1320	618		
2 10/3/2012	736	667		
3 1/23/2013	336	457		
4 2/4/2013	1420	714		
5 2/27/2013	1430	495		
6 3/27/2013	1130	720		
7 7/31/2013	404	114		
8 9/12/2013	45.2	6.62		
9 10/3/2013	70.6	13.6		
10 1/17/2014	5.43	11.9		
11 7/10/2014	36.8	12.2		
12 1/30/2015	17.4	17.1		
13 9/16/2015	10.9	2.04		
14 4/19/2016	2.5	0.5		
15 10/19/2016	2.5	1.01		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

- Naphthalene (ug/L)
- Benzene (ug/L)
- Constituent C (ug/L)
- Constituent D (ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph (yr) [Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup: 2015

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

- 90 % Confidence Interval
- 95 % Confidence Interval

2014 to 2017
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval) to (Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):
(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)
1.74E+00

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DKT

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80 → Enter value directly.

10.80 → Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-13-ISOC
Constituent of Interest: Naphthalene and Benzene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

	Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L	Constituent A	Constituent B	Constituent C	Constituent D
1	3/21/2012	1320	Naphthalene			
2	10/3/2012	736		Benzene		
3	1/23/2013	336			457	
4	2/4/2013	1420			714	
5	2/27/2013	1430			495	
6	3/27/2013	1130			720	
7	7/31/2013	404			114	
8	9/12/2013	45.2			6.62	
9	10/3/2013	70.6			13.6	
10	1/17/2014	5.43			11.9	
11	7/10/2014	36.8			12.2	
12	1/30/2015	17.4			17.1	
13	9/16/2015	10.9			2.04	
14	4/19/2016	2.5			0.5	
15	10/19/2016	2.5			1.01	

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION
(ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2014

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2013

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2017

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

1.57E+00

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80 → Enter value directly.

10.80 → Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-13D

Constituent of Interest:

Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 10/21/2004	1200	140		
2 12/7/2004	750	150		
3 3/13/2005	440	120		
4 6/12/2005	1800	170		
5 9/27/2005	1000	170		
6 12/6/2005	1100	160		
7 3/7/2006	1200	160		
8 6/20/2006	1200	200		
9 9/16/2006	1500	200		
10 9/27/2006	1400	190		
11 10/19/2006	1200	160		
12 11/20/2006	1000	160		
13 12/19/2006	910	150		
14 3/27/2007	730	130		
15 6/19/2007	440	140		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

(ug/L)

Benzene

(ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

(yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-13D

Constituent of Interest:

Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 10/21/2004	1200	140		
2 12/7/2004	750	150		
3 3/13/2005	440	120		
4 6/12/2005	1800	170		
5 9/27/2005	1000	170		
6 12/6/2005	1100	160		
7 3/7/2006	1200	160		
8 6/20/2006	1200	200		
9 9/16/2006	1500	200		
10 9/27/2006	1400	190		
11 10/19/2006	1200	160		
12 11/20/2006	1000	160		
13 12/19/2006	910	150		
14 3/27/2007	730	130		
15 6/19/2007	440	140		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2016

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2011

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2030

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

3.94E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SourceDK Tier 1

Constituent Historical Data

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-13D

Constituent of Interest: Benzene and Naphthalene

Page 1 of 1

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-13S

Constituent of Interest:

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A	Constituent B	Constituent C	Constituent D
Naphthalene	Benzene			

1	10/21/2004	5300	910	
2	12/7/2004	4700	780	
3	3/13/2005	4700	970	
4	6/5/2005	6700	1200	
5	9/27/2005	6200	850	
6	12/6/2005	3000	510	
7	3/7/2006	2000	1000	
8	6/20/2006	3700	750	
9	9/16/2006	4000	390	
10	9/27/2006			
11	10/19/2006			
12	11/20/2006			
13	12/19/2006	4700	320	
14	3/27/2007	3000	760	
15	6/19/2007	2500	500	

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

- Naphthalene (ug/L)
- Benzene (ug/L)
- Constituent C (ug/L)
- Constituent D (ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2020

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2016

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2026

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

3.51E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-13S

Constituent of Interest:

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L	Constituent A	Constituent B	Constituent C	Constituent D
		Naphthalene	Benzene		

1	10/21/2004	5300	910		
2	12/7/2004	4700	780		
3	3/13/2005	4700	970		
4	6/5/2005	6700	1200		
5	9/27/2005	6200	850		
6	12/6/2005	3000	510		
7	3/7/2006	2000	1000		
8	6/20/2006	3700	750		
9	9/16/2006	4000	390		
10	9/27/2006				
11	10/19/2006				
12	11/20/2006				
13	12/19/2006	4700	320		
14	3/27/2007	3000	760		
15	6/19/2007	2500	500		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2027

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2021

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2039

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

2.34E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SourceDK Tier 1

Constituent Historical Data

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-13S

Constituent of Interest:

Page 1 of 1

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-14D

Constituent of Interest: Naphthalene and Benzene

Data Input Instructions:

10.80 → Enter value directly.

10.80 → Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

	Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L	Constituent A	Constituent B	Constituent C	Constituent D
1	3/21/2012	32.6		2.5		
2	10/3/2012	2.5		1.72		
3	2/25/2013	2.5		1.01		
4	7/31/2013	2.5		0.5		
5	1/14/2014	2.5		0.5		
6	7/10/2014	2.5		2.88		
7	1/28/2015	2.5		1.59		
8	9/15/2015	2.5		2.61		
9	4/20/2016	1.3		1.4		
10	10/17/2016	25.1		2.09		
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

Can't Calc (+ve Trend)

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2012
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to
Can't Calc (+ve Trend)
(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

-9.21E-02

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-14D

Constituent of Interest: Naphthalene and Benzene

Data Input Instructions:

Enter value directly.

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 3/21/2012	32.6	2.5		
2 10/3/2012	2.5	1.72		
3 2/25/2013	2.5	1.01		
4 7/31/2013	2.5	0.5		
5 1/14/2014	2.5	0.5		
6 7/10/2014	2.5	2.88		
7 1/28/2015	2.5	1.59		
8 9/15/2015	2.5	2.61		
9 4/20/2016	1.3	1.4		
10 10/17/2016	25.1	2.09		
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

(ug/L)

Benzene

(ug/L)

Constituent C

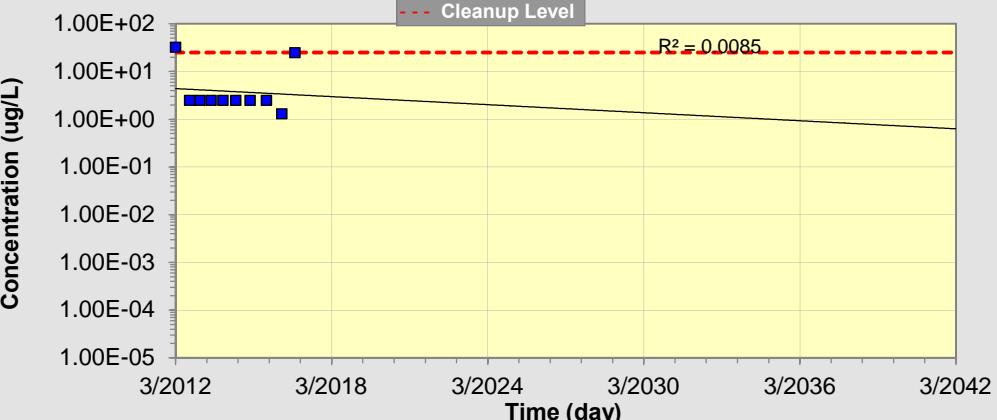
(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

(yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2012

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2012
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to **Can't Calc (+ve Trend)**
(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

6.47E-02

[Return To Main Screen](#)

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[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-14S

Constituent of Interest:

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

	Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L	Constituent A	Constituent B	Constituent C	Constituent D
1	10/21/2004	3600	Naphthalene	Benzene		

	Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L	Constituent A	Constituent B	Constituent C	Constituent D
1	10/21/2004	3600	Naphthalene	Benzene		
2	12/7/2004	2500		25		
3	3/13/2005	3000		25		
4	6/1/2005	8200		72		
5	9/27/2005	4200		65		
6	12/6/2005	4100		69		
7	3/7/2006	2500		1100		
8	6/20/2006	3400		52		
9	9/16/2006	3600		42		
10	12/19/2006	3100		43		
11	3/27/2007	1900		34		
12	6/19/2007	1700		41		
13	10/15/2007	16700		22.6		
14	12/19/2007	2180		27.7		
15	3/8/2008	2730		28.8		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2012

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2008

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2022

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

3.57E-01

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[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-14S

Constituent of Interest:

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 10/21/2004	3600	50		
2 12/7/2004	2500	25		
3 3/13/2005	3000	25		
4 6/1/2005	8200	72		
5 9/27/2005	4200	65		
6 12/6/2005	4100	69		
7 3/7/2006	2500	1100		
8 6/20/2006	3400	52		
9 9/16/2006	3600	42		
10 12/19/2006	3100	43		
11 3/27/2007	1900	34		
12 6/19/2007	1700	41		
13 10/15/2007	16700	22.6		
14 12/19/2007	2180	27.7		
15 3/8/2008	2730	28.8		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2017

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2011

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2036

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

4.35E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SourceDK Tier 1

Constituent Historical Data

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-14S

Constituent of Interest:

Page 1 of 1

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-15D

Constituent of Interest:

Data Input Instructions:

10.80 → Enter value directly.

10.80 → Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L	Constituent A	Constituent B	Constituent C	Constituent D
		Naphthalene	Benzene		

1	10/21/2004	84	0.57		
2	12/7/2004	180	2.5		
3	3/13/2005	810	2.5		
4	6/5/2005	92	1.7		
5	9/27/2005	1400	4.8		
6	12/6/2005	1200	4.2		
7	3/7/2006	1300	2.5		
8	6/20/2006	780	5.6		
9	9/16/2006	2200	4.5		
10	9/27/2006				
11	10/19/2006				
12	11/20/2006				
13	12/19/2006	2100	4		
14	3/27/2007	1600	3.8		
15	6/19/2007	2000	4.1		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

- Naphthalene (ug/L)
- Benzene (ug/L)
- Constituent C (ug/L)
- Constituent D (ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2004

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

- 90 % Confidence Interval
- 95 % Confidence Interval

2004
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to
Can't Calc (+ve Trend)
(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):
(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

1.14E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80 → Enter value directly.

10.80 → Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-15D

Constituent of Interest:

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L	Constituent A	Constituent B	Constituent C	Constituent D
		Naphthalene	Benzene		

1	10/21/2004	84	0.57		
2	12/7/2004	180	2.5		
3	3/13/2005	810	2.5		
4	6/5/2005	92	1.7		
5	9/27/2005	1400	4.8		
6	12/6/2005	1200	4.2		
7	3/7/2006	1300	2.5		
8	6/20/2006	780	5.6		
9	9/16/2006	2200	4.5		
10	9/27/2006				
11	10/19/2006				
12	11/20/2006				
13	12/19/2006	2100	4		
14	3/27/2007	1600	3.8		
15	6/19/2007	2000	4.1		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2369

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2026
(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to
Can't Calc (+ve Trend)
(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

1.05E-02

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SourceDK Tier 1

Constituent Historical Data

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-15D

Constituent of Interest:

Page 1 of 1

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-15S

Constituent of Interest:

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 10/21/2004	1900	50		
2 12/7/2004	2100	25		
3 3/13/2005	3000	10		
4 6/5/2005	3300	42		
5 9/27/2005	3300	41		
6 12/6/2005	4400	33		
7 3/7/2006	810	26		
8 6/20/2006	3400	30		
9 9/16/2006	3900	30		
10 9/27/2006				
11 10/19/2006				
12 11/20/2006				
13 12/19/2006	3500	25		
14 3/27/2007	1700	21		
15 6/19/2007	1700	16		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2010

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2008

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2014

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

3.51E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-15S

Constituent of Interest:

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 10/21/2004	1900	50		
2 12/7/2004	2100	25		
3 3/13/2005	3000	10		
4 6/5/2005	3300	42		
5 9/27/2005	3300	41		
6 12/6/2005	4400	33		
7 3/7/2006	810	26		
8 6/20/2006	3400	30		
9 9/16/2006	3900	30		
10 9/27/2006				
11 10/19/2006				
12 11/20/2006				
13 12/19/2006	3500	25		
14 3/27/2007	1700	21		
15 6/19/2007	1700	16		

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 10/21/2004	1900	50		
2 12/7/2004	2100	25		
3 3/13/2005	3000	10		
4 6/5/2005	3300	42		
5 9/27/2005	3300	41		
6 12/6/2005	4400	33		
7 3/7/2006	810	26		
8 6/20/2006	3400	30		
9 9/16/2006	3900	30		
10 9/27/2006				
11 10/19/2006				
12 11/20/2006				
13 12/19/2006	3500	25		
14 3/27/2007	1700	21		
15 6/19/2007	1700	16		

Print Historical Data

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

Update Graph

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2020

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2015

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2029

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

3.49E-01

Return To Main Screen

New Site/Clear

Paste Example Data

HELP

SourceDK Tier 1

Constituent Historical Data

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-15S

Constituent of Interest:

Page 1 of 1

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80

Enter value directly.

10.80

Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-18S

Constituent of Interest:

Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 10/21/2004	6600	50		
2 12/7/2004	5100	25		
3 3/13/2005	4200	25		
4 6/5/2005	8500	2.2		
5 9/27/2005	7200	2.3		
6 12/6/2005	8500	2		
7 3/7/2006	1100	2.5		
8 6/20/2006	4200	2.2		
9 9/16/2006	4800	2.2		
10 9/27/2006				
11 10/19/2006				
12 11/20/2006				
13 12/19/2006	3400	1.6		
14 3/27/2007	320	0.25		
15 6/19/2007	2200	1.9		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

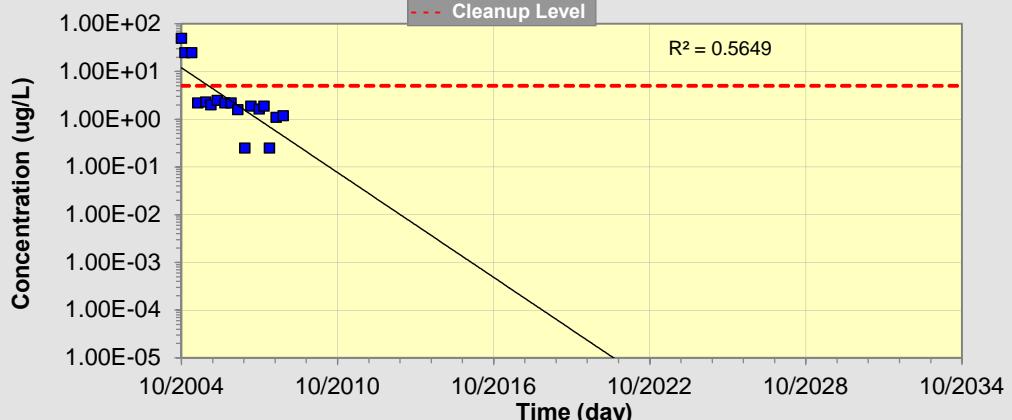
(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2005

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2004

(Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2008

(Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

8.43E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

[New Site/Clear](#)

[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SOURCE DK

Remediation Timeframe Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment

TIER 1

Empirical Data

Version 2.0

Data Input Instructions:

10.80 → Enter value directly.

10.80 → Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Site Location and I.D.:

Former Pine Street MGP - MW-18S

Constituent of Interest:

Benzene and Naphthalene

1. ENTER CONSTITUENT NAME AND HISTORICAL DATA

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Concentration ug/L			
	Constituent A Naphthalene	Constituent B Benzene	Constituent C	Constituent D
1 10/21/2004	6600	50		
2 12/7/2004	5100	25		
3 3/13/2005	4200	25		
4 6/5/2005	8500	2.2		
5 9/27/2005	7200	2.3		
6 12/6/2005	8500	2		
7 3/7/2006	1100	2.5		
8 6/20/2006	4200	2.2		
9 9/16/2006	4800	2.2		
10 9/27/2006				
11 10/19/2006				
12 11/20/2006				
13 12/19/2006	3400	1.6		
14 3/27/2007	320	0.25		
15 6/19/2007	2200	1.9		

2. WHICH CONSTITUENT TO PLOT?

[Print Historical Data](#)

What is the cleanup level?

Naphthalene

25 (ug/L)

Benzene

5 (ug/L)

Constituent C

(ug/L)

Constituent D

(ug/L)

3. OUTPUT GRAPH

DISSOLVED NAPHTHALENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)



Number of Years Over Which to Plot Graph

30 (yr)

[Update Graph](#)

4. RESULTS

Predicted Date to Achieve Cleanup:

2014

Confidence Interval on Predicted Cleanup Date:
(at least 3 data points needed to calculate confidence intervals)

90 % Confidence Interval

95 % Confidence Interval

2010 (Lower Limit on Confidence Interval)

to 2021 (Upper Limit on Confidence Interval)

Source Decay Rate Constant (1/year):

(positive numbers represent shrinking plumes while negative numbers represent expanding plumes)

5.63E-01

[Return To Main Screen](#)

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[Paste Example Data](#)

HELP

SourceDK Tier 1

Constituent Historical Data

Site Location and I.D.: Former Pine Street MGP - MW-18S

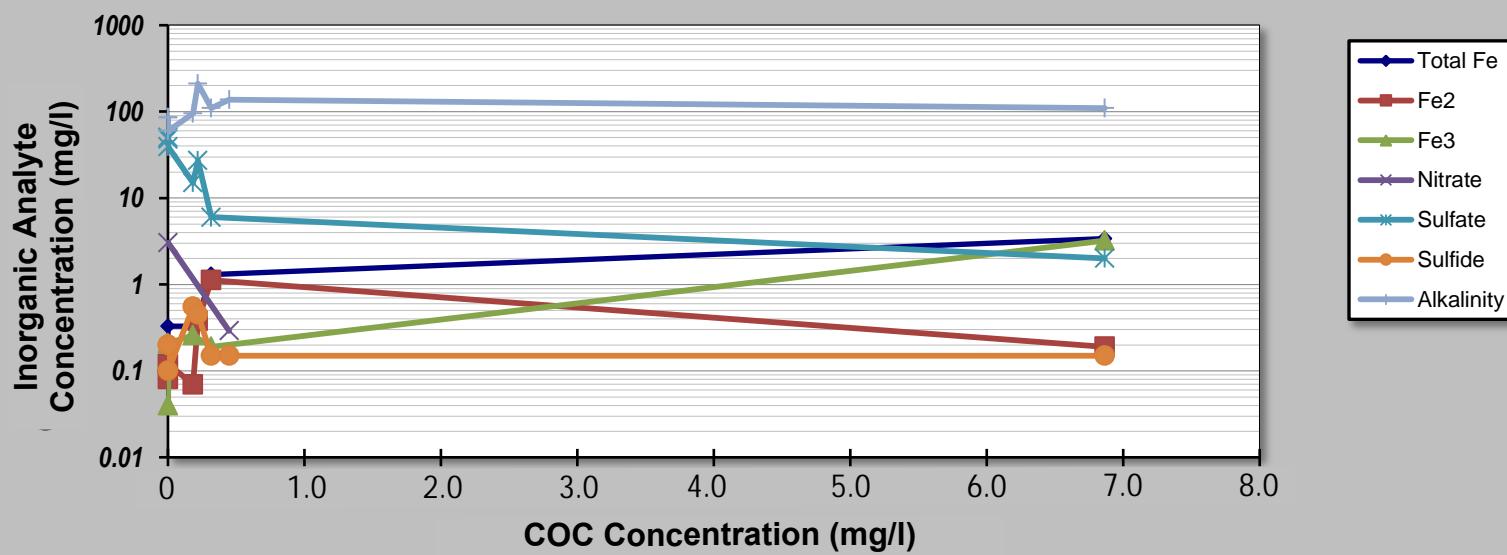
Constituent of Interest: Benzene and Naphthalene

Page 1 of 1

Appendix G. Geochemical Trend Analysis

GSI MANN-KENDALL TOOLKIT

for Constituent Trend Analysis



Notes:

- Notes:**

 1. At least four independent sampling events per well are required for calculating the trend. *Methodology is valid for 4 to 40 samples.*
 2. Confidence in Trend = Confidence (in percent) that constituent concentration is increasing ($S>0$) or decreasing ($S<0$): $>95\%$ = Increasing or Decreasing; $\geq 90\%$ = Probably Increasing or Probably Decreasing; $< 90\%$ and $S>0$ = No Trend; $< 90\%$, $S\leq 0$, and $COV \geq 1$ = No Trend; $< 90\%$ and $COV < 1$ = Stable.
 3. Methodology based on "MAROS: A Decision Support System for Optimizing Monitoring Plans", J.J. Aziz, M. Ling, H.S. Rifai, C.J. Newell, and J.R. Gonzales, *Ground Water*, 41(3):355-367, 2003.
 4. COC Concentration is the sum of the benzene and naphthalene concentrations measured for each well listed during the Oct. 2016 monitoring event

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